

Arab states line up solidly behind Baghdad in Gulf war

Iraq, Saudia and four Gulf states renew ties with Egypt

Post Middle East Staff
and agencies
Gulf states were set to resume relations with Egypt yesterday after the first full Arab League summit in five years ended with a stinging condemnation of Iran, moves to bring Egypt back into the Arab fold, and an endorsement of a UN-sponsored peace conference.

The UAE was the first to formally announce the restoration of ties with Cairo last night, with Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar soon to follow, ending nearly a decade of formal diplomatic isolation between Cairo and the Arab world after her 1979 peace treaty with Israel.

A senior UAE envoy and the Bahraini sultan had already arrived in Cairo last night with personal messages from the Gulf states for

President Hosni Mubarak, the Egyptian news agency Mena reported. The Iraqi deputy premier, Yassin Ramadan, also was expected to travel to Cairo after the summit, Egyptian sources said. And Morocco and Tunisia reportedly were considering the restoration of diplomatic ties.

Although Syria apparently blocked a move to restore Egypt to the Arab League, the summit resolutions gave tacit approval for individual states to resume relations.

The 21 Arab leaders attending the summit also displayed unexpected unity after years of division by lining up solidly behind Iraq in the Gulf war and calling for international action to force a cease-fire on Iran.

The strongly worded condemnation of Iran, however, stopped short of imposing sanctions on Tehran or

promising concrete aid to Baghdad.

"What we have achieved, with God's blessing, is a new birth," King Hussein told the heavily guarded summit closing session in Amman's royal cultural centre.

In an obvious concession to Jordan, resolutions calling for an Arab-Israeli peace conference omitted any demand for an independent Palestinian state.

The resolutions did, however, repeat the long-stated Arab position that "the PLO is the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people." The resolutions also stated that the PLO should take part "on an equal footing" in a UN peace conference, implying a delegation separate from Jordan's.

The summit also called on Arab states to coordinate their positions for "confronting the Israeli threat to

the Arab world.

"Peace in the Middle East will not be achieved except through the recovery of all of the occupied Arab territories, foremost among which is Jerusalem, and the restoration of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people," the final summit resolution declared.

The summit, while denouncing "international terrorism in all its forms," also affirmed the right of peoples to struggle for their independence, an obvious reference to the PLO.

The summit statement followed a reconciliation at the summit between King Hussein and PLO chief Yasser Arafat, who agreed to renew coordination after a suspension of ties in February 1986.

On the Gulf war, Arab leaders

(Continued on Back Page)

Harish orders probe into death of suspect held by Shin Bet

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Post Defence Reporter

Attorney-General Yosef Harish yesterday ordered an investigation into the death of a West Bank Arab during a General Security Service interrogation last July, and into the GSS agents' attempt to cover up the incident.

The matter came to light yesterday when Yediot Ahronot reported that the head of the GSS had suspended three investigators involved in the incident.

It was not immediately clear who would conduct the investigation. A brief statement issued by the Justice Ministry last night said Harish would supervise the investigation,

which would be held in accordance with the recent Landau Commission's recommendations on the methods used by the GSS. However, these recommendations were contained in the secret section of the report. Some sources said they believed a special team would look into the matter under the chairmanship of a member of the attorney-general's staff.

The affair dates back to July 19, when security forces arrested 23-year-old Awad Abdel Salem Muhammad Hamdan of Ruman near Tulkarm.

According to Jonathan Kuttab, of the Ramallah-based el-Haq human rights organization, Hamdan had gone to Jordan in 1984. He studied

accountancy at the Cordova Community College in Zarka, graduated in 1986 and returned here in August that year. He then worked in agriculture and construction.

Hamdan's record was clean. Kuttab maintained. "Usually, individuals known to be activists or suspected of being so are repeatedly interrogated. He had never been arrested or called in for questioning."

According to the Yediot report, which an aide to Prime Minister Shamir confirmed, Hamdan was detained for membership in a hostile organization. The Justice Ministry report said he was questioned about "his role in offences against state security." Hamdan was reportedly

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Two sets of reactions in J'lem

By BENNY MORRIS
Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Differing assessments of the Arab summit resolutions surfaced last night in Jerusalem, with the Foreign Ministry finding grounds for qualified "satisfaction" with the Amman resolutions and the Prime Minister's Office generally condemning them.

Foreign Ministry sources last night stressed the renewal of relations by the Gulf states, including the Saudis, with Egypt. "We see this as recognition of the fact of the Israeli-Egyptian peace," said one official. He noted that the "cause" of the severing of relations in 1978-79 had been the peace agreements — yet these still stood, and relations were being resumed.

"Moreover, these are states that can help Egypt economically," added the official. "It was never in our interest that Egypt be isolated in the Arab world. It is natural that Egypt be restored to its place of centrality and dominance (in the Arab world). This is a positive development."

As to the summit's resolutions on the PLO — "the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people" and a necessary participant in the prospective international peace conference — the ministry sources said that "these were only to be expected. They merely repeat the phraseology of past Arab summits."

The sources pointed out with satisfaction that the summit called for PLO participation in the conference "on the basis of equality," a formula "that leaves Hussein with room for maneuver. This allows for a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. The resolution did not call for independent or separate PLO representation at the conference."

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, speaking in Peta'h Tikva last night, said he believed the summit resolutions "did not leave the door closed" on the peace process.

In his initial reaction to the summit resolutions, Prime Minister Shamir last night implicitly praised the decision of the Gulf states to renew their ties with Egypt but explicitly condemned almost everything else.

In a speech to a Joint Israel Appeal mission from Britain in Jerusalem, Shamir said that the assembled

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Israeli soldier at a barricade in the Deir el-Balah refugee camp in the Gaza Strip yesterday (APF)

Two schoolgirls shot by motorists in second stoning incident in Gaza

By BRADLEY BURSTON
and JOEL GREENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporters

GAZA. — Two Palestinian schoolgirls were wounded here yesterday, one seriously, when Israeli motorists opened fire after pupils hurled stones at their cars. It was the second such incident in the Gaza Strip in as many days.

The trouble began when pupils from the a-Zahra girls' school demonstrated with other pupils on al-Wahda Street against Monday's killing of a schoolgirl in Deir el-Balah. Military sources said several Israeli cars, including vehicles driven by Civil Administration employees, encountered a barricade of stones set up by pupils. The schoolgirls hurled stones at the cars, and passengers got out of the vehicles and opened fire, wounding the two a-Zahra pupils, the sources said.

Sylvia Madi, 14, was seriously wounded in the stomach. She was

taken to Barzilai Hospital in Ashkelon, where she underwent abdominal surgery and was reported last night in stable condition. Mervat Saigaly, 14, was wounded in the leg and treated at Gaza's Islamic hospital. Doctors described her wound as light, and said she would be released after treatment.

Military sources said it was still not clear who had fired the shots that wounded the girls. The shooting was done either by Civil Administration employees, a man from Sderot, or an IDF reservist who was in one of the cars, they said. Cartridges of nine millimetre bullets were found at the scene, fired from either pistols or the Uzi submachine gun carried by the reservist, according to the sources. The reservist, a Civil Administration employee and the Sderot man were reportedly held for questioning.

Security forces are investigating a separate shooting incident yesterday, involving an Israeli civilian caught in a crowd of demonstrators. The Israeli apparently fired several pistol shots into the air to disperse the protesters, and no injuries were reported.

Defence Minister Rabin said that while the casualties were regrettable, civilians and Border Police trapped in a rioting crowd were inevitably compelled to react.

The incidents occurred on the second day of violent demonstrations by Gaza Strip students protesting against Tuesday's death of schoolgirl Intisar el-Attar, 17, when settlers opened fire after their cars were stoned in Deir el-Balah.

Protesters on Omar Mukhtar street stoned troops, raised Palestinian flags and built stone barricades, according to sources in Gaza. Troops arrested more than a dozen youths and ordered them to clear the roadblocks. Closed shops were

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Jane's warns Israel may move into Lebanon

By David Horowitz
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — Another Israeli "incursion" into Lebanon may soon be necessary to curb the growing threat of Iranian-backed expansionist Islam in the country, according to Israeli sources quoted by Jane's Defence Weekly.

Jane's, in its latest issue published yesterday, quotes Israeli estimates that Iran has been spending \$75 million annually in Lebanon over the past few years, arming Hizbullah and other groups, and buying up properties in and around Beirut. Lebanese residents are being forced either to move out of their homes or to conform to the strict religious codes of their new Iranian neighbours.

Hizbullah is now so strong that it could afford to send 1,000 fighters to assist Libya in its war against Chad, and to threaten to send another 1,000 to attack U.S. installations and ships in the Gulf.

According to Jane's, Israel is now so concerned about the threat from the north, and Iran's massive-scale funding to Lebanon, that "some Israeli officials have suggested that Israel should supply arms to Iraq."

Herzog urges improving relations with USSR

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — President Chaim Herzog yesterday called for improved Soviet-Israeli relations as a means of promoting Soviet Jewish immigration to Israel.

Addressing a luncheon sponsored by the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, Herzog noted that an improved dialogue between Jerusalem and Moscow was important to ease the plight of Soviet Jewry.

His remarks focused on the overall issue of aliyah, which he repeatedly raised with the assembled Jewish leadership.

He expressed the hope that encouraging American Jewish youth to emigrate to Israel would eventually become a "normal and natural objective" for the Jewish leadership.

Earlier in the day, Herzog and his delegation drove by motorcade — in a heavy snow storm — to the Charles E. Smith Jewish Day School in suburban Rockville, Maryland, to speak to some 700 children.

His message to them was that they should come to Israel some day. The unexpected snow storm in Washington forced Ambassador Moshe Arad to cancel a gala embassy reception in honor of Herzog and

his wife Aura. More than 800 guests had been invited, but the U.S. capital came to a virtual standstill because of the weather.

Thus, most of the Jewish leaders who came to Washington from New York to attend the Herzog luncheon were stranded because local airports were closed.

The president, who was very warmly received by the Jewish leadership at the luncheon, stressed the need for Soviet Jews to come to Israel, rather than the United States. He described the Soviet Jewish community as "vital" to the future of Israel.

More than 150,000 Soviet Jews who came to Israel in the 1970s, he noted, have already made a "valuable" contribution to the country. And the Soviet Jewish community remains the single "greatest possibility" for future aliyah.

As he has during virtually all his public appearances, Herzog also appealed to the Jewish leaders yesterday to work harder to help the oppressed Jewish communities in Ethiopia and Syria.

Despite the inclement weather Herzog was rather buoyant in discussing his U.S. visit. He appeared elated by the warmth of his reception. (See story, page 4)

Pretoria reveals action in Angola

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters). —

South Africa announced officially yesterday that it had intervened in the Angolan civil war, on the side of the rebels. Army chief General Janne Geldenhuys reported that his men had entered the fighting to counter Soviet and Cuban intervention on behalf of Angolan government forces.

His statement, far more detailed than previous Pretoria communications, explicitly spelled out for the first time that South African units were supporting rebel leader Jonas Savimbi's bush fighters.

"In recent days elements of the S.A. Defence Force and the South West Africa Territory Force were compelled to take limited action against surrogate forces," Geldenhuys said.

"Russians and Cubans, using tanks, sophisticated ground-to-air missiles, fighter aircraft including

MiG 23s, and attack helicopters, entered the battle."

His unusually detailed statement was seen as a possible indication that major battles were in progress and was apparently intended to prepare South Africans for news of casualties.

For years, Angola's Marxist government has relied on Soviet military advisers and Cuban officers, but Geldenhuys suggested they were now playing a frontline role in a battle for the southeastern province of Cuanda-Cubango. The province, on the border between Angola and Namibia, is the stronghold of Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita) movement.

Pro-Western Unita, armed by Pretoria and the U.S., has been fighting the Marxist government in Luanda since Angola gained independence from Portugal in 1975.

This year Angolan government forces under the command of Soviet General Konstantin Shagovitch launched a major offensive against Savimbi.

Geldenhuys confirmed reports from Western diplomats that the offensive had been turned back by Savimbi near the Lomba river but said the government side had since regrouped.

The general said a capture of the border province by Soviet- and Cuban-supported government forces would open up infiltration routes for black guerrillas into Namibia and South Africa.

"The defence force will therefore continue to act for as long as Russian and Cuban forces intervene in South East Angola," his statement said.

South Africa has a chain of bases along the border between Namibia and Angola.

Moscow's party chief sacked

MOSCOW (Reuters). — Boris Yeltsin, the reform-minded leader of the Moscow City Communist Party, was removed from his post yesterday, Soviet state television said. He was sacked at a meeting of the Moscow party's policy-making committee for "major shortcomings" in his leadership of the capital's party organization, a television newsreader said.

Yeltsin's political future came into question after he accused the party's highest organs last month of not pursuing reforms with sufficient vigour.

His replacement is Lev Zaikov, who is a full member of the ruling Politburo and the Communist Party Central Committee secretary responsible for defence industries.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev spoke at the Moscow party meeting in which Yeltsin was dismissed. Soviet television said.

Tokyo sends top-level trade delegation here

By JEFF BLACK
For The Jerusalem Post

A high-ranking Japanese trade delegation arrived in Israel yesterday, raising speculation that Japan's reported compliance with the Arab trade boycott may be on the wane.

Israel's ambassador to Japan, Ya'acov Cohen, said yesterday that Israel wants to double its exports to the Far Eastern industrial giant in the next two years.

In 1986, according to Japanese figures, Israel exported \$322.4 million of goods to Japan while importing \$274.6m. These figures led the leader of the Japanese delegation Nihachiro Hanamura to remark two weeks ago to a visiting Israeli trade mission that "Israel is the only advanced industrial country in the world with which Japan has an unfavourable balance of trade." However, experts point out that since two-thirds of Israel's exports are diamonds, the net figures are still in favour of the Japanese.

Industry and Trade Minister Ariei Sharon yesterday pointed out in a meeting with Japan's ambassador here, Koichi Tsutsunori, that the vol-

ume of Israeli-Japanese trade grew last year by 60 per cent compared to 1985. Sharon's set of figures differed from those of Hanamura's, saying the favourable trade balance in Israel's favour was only \$3m. This difference can be explained by the two countries' different definitions of exports and imports and the calculation of the large transport costs involved.

According to Cohen, Israel has recently changed its tactics concerning the Japanese market. Instead of aiming to do business with large corporations which have heavy investments in the Arab world, Israeli businesses are being encouraged to enter into partnerships with medium-sized firms that are less concerned about the Arab boycott.

Cohen also pointed out that, since 1985, cultural relations with Japan have improved immensely. Before that time, he said, no official Japanese delegations had visited Israel, but now there have been about 15 such visits. The ambassador also stressed the importance of Yitzhak Shamir's visit to Japan in September 1985 when he was foreign minister.

Reagan comments hold up dollar

LONDON. — The U.S. dollar was mostly higher against other major currencies in quiet European trading yesterday following President Reagan's comment Tuesday that he doesn't want to see the currency fall any further.

Gold prices rose. In Tokyo, where trading ends as Europe's business day begins, the dollar rebounded after closing at record lows against the yen for five consecutive trading days. The dollar closed at 134.35 yen, up 0.70 yen from Tuesday's close.

"The rebound in Tokyo can be attributed to Reagan's remarks," said Masaru Takenaka, a senior trader for the Bank of Tokyo.

Wall Street stock prices rose yesterday as the dollar steadied against other currencies, but the blue-chip Dow Jones industrial average failed to hold the key 1,900 level in thin Veterans Day holiday trading.

Overseas, European shares were generally firmer despite sharp drops in Asian markets.

Windows broken in Chicago 'Kristallnacht'

WALTER RUBY
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK. — Vandals smashed windows and daubed swastikas in Chicago's main Jewish neighbourhood in the early hours of Tuesday morning — the anniversary of Kristallnacht.

The vandals created widespread damage in six shops on Devon Avenue in the heavily Jewish Rogers Park section of Chicago including a kosher meat market and a Jewish book shop. In addition, windows were smashed and swastikas spray painted on three nearby synagogues.

In a separate incident, swastikas were spray-painted Monday night on a synagogue in the New York suburb of Yonkers. The attack in Chicago was the most recent — and by far the most extensive — of a series of incidents of anti-Semitic vandalism in that city. The chairman of the Chicago Jewish Community Relations Council said yesterday that Jewish leaders had decided on a "low key response" to the latest outbreak of anti-semitic vandalism.

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11.11.87	MIN.	MAX.	C F
AMSTERDAM	5	11	50 52
BRUSSELS	2	12	36 54
BUEENOS AIRES	11	22	52 72
CHICAGO	5	11	41 52
COPENHAGEN	5	11	41 52
FRANKFURT	4	10	39 50
GENEVA	7	12	45 54
HAMBURG	2	12	36 54
HONG KONG	11	22	52 72
JOHANNESBURG	18	23	64 73
LABOR	12	18	54 64
LONDON	2	12	36 54
MADRID	9	18	48 64
MONTREAL	3	12	38 54
NEW YORK	2	12	36 54
OSLO	3	12	38 54
PARIS	5	12	41 54
SAO PAULO	21	28	70 82
STOCKHOLM	4	12	39 54
TORONTO	11	22	52 72
TORONTO	11	22	52 72
VIENNA	4	12	39 54
ZURICH	5	12	41 54

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Hazy.

Jerusalem	Humidity	Yesterday's	Today's
Jerusalem	20	15-25	22
Golan	22	11-20	22
Nahariya	20	13--	22
Salad	20	10-17	19
Haifa Port	40	10-23	24
Tiberias	30	10-23	24
Nazareth	30	10-23	24
Afula	27	17-26	27
Shomron	26	10-22	24
Tel Aviv	43	12-23	24
B-G Airport	43	9-24	25
Jericho	28	11-27	28
Gaza	62	14-22	23
Beersheba	30	7-24	26
Eilat	24	14-28	30

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Avraham Cohen, former Israeli ambassador to Thailand, spoke to the Jerusalem Rotary Club on Israeli technical assistance to Third World countries, at its meeting yesterday.

Vivien Clore Duffield yesterday presented the 1987 Sir Charles Clore Prize for distinguished service of science to society to the radioactive dating laboratory of the Weizmann Institute's Isotope Research department "for serving the scientific and archeological research community in Israel and abroad."

The ceremony, which took place in the Weizmann House, Rehovot, was presided over by the president of the Weizmann Institute, Prof. Aryeh Dvoretzky.

Clare Duffield also presented a number of Sir Charles Clore post-doctoral fellowships.

Responding on behalf of the recipients were Prof. Mordechai Margalit of the Isotope Research department and Prof. Israel Pecht, chairman of the committee of scientists and fellows.

A chair in computer science in the names of the late Jean and Helene Alfassa of Geneva, Switzerland, was dedicated yesterday at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem with the participation of Mr. and Mrs. J. Brunschwig and Mr. and Mrs. Ben Bassath of Geneva. University President and Rector Prof. Amnon Pazy hosted the event.

Gorbachev's envoy meets Elie Wiesel

By WALTER RUBY

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
NEW YORK—Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev sent a special emissary to meet Elie Wiesel in West Berlin on Tuesday.

The 1986 Nobel Peace Prize winner was in Berlin for a day to address a West German government-sponsored conference on the future of the Wannsee Villa, a luxurious Berlin lakeside mansion where top Nazi leaders met in 1942 to plan the extermination of European Jewry.

Wiesel told *The Jerusalem Post* that the Soviet official with whom he met was "a high level person," but would not reveal what subjects were discussed. The Soviets are said to be keenly aware that Wiesel is serving as honorary chairman of the Summit Three Task Force, which is organizing a large scale demonstration on behalf of Soviet Jews in Washington on December 6, the day before the scheduled start of the Reagan-Gorbachev summit.

Wiesel said yesterday, "I am planning to devote all of my time between now and December 6" to working on the demonstration, which organizers predict will be the largest-ever demonstration in Washington on behalf of a Jewish cause.

Wiesel, who last month said that the Soviet Jewry movement had been so weakened in the face of Gorbachev's glasnost campaign as to be "practically non-existent," stated yesterday that he was optimistic that the Soviet Jewry demonstration "can do much to galvanize the movement."

He added, however, that the demonstration "should be conducted with dignity, and should not be arrogant. It should not only focus on the negatives, but also should recognize that some small (positive) things are being done (by the Soviet government). It would be a mistake to be too strident and too anti-Soviet."

HOME NEWS

\$300,000 ransom paid in Argentina

Body of Jew kidnapped in '82 recovered

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—Police said yesterday that the body of a missing Jewish businessman had been recovered five feet from where searchers last week found the grave of an industrialist kidnapped in 1985.

Police identified the latest victim as Israeli hospital director Benjamin Neuman, kidnapped five years ago from a street in suburban Buenos Aires. Neuman's family paid the alleged kidnappers \$300,000 to free him.

The body of financier Osvaldo Sivak, kidnapped in 1985, was found buried Friday in a grove in Abasto, 50 kilometers south of here.

Five police officers, including two former bodyguards of Sivak, are being held incommunicado on charges in connection with his slaying in August 1985, the day after his family paid a \$1.1 million

ransom, federal police chief Juan Angel Pirker said.

Sivak was also kidnapped in 1979, when the family paid \$1 million for his safe return. Ex-police officer and bodyguard Jose Benigno Lorea confessed to shooting Sivak, 46, in the neck 15 days after helping kidnap the former president of the Buenos Aires Building Society.

Police said Lorea also told them there was at least one other kidnap victim buried in the Abasto grove. Police and Neuman's family identified remains late Tuesday, which included a ring with Neuman's wife's name, Vera.

An autopsy showed Neuman had been shot once in the temple. Police said he was buried in his moccasins and with two pairs of eyeglasses.

Fellow Sivak bodyguard and former federal

police inspector Roberto Buletti also faces kidnap and murder charges in a widening case that has angered Argentina because of the alleged criminal involvement of its police.

Sivak's wife, Marta Oyhamarte, had long accused police of involvement in her husband's kidnapping, but until last week the government had steadfastly denied that.

Police said yesterday they will continue searching the grove for other kidnap victims, but did not elaborate.

Kidnappings of industrialists and foreign executives occurred in Argentina in the 1970s and '80s, sometimes for political reasons but usually for extortion. Two such kidnap attempts failed earlier this year in Tucuman and Mendoza, two large cities in the interior.

Defence challenges interpretation of witness's testimony

By ERNIE MEYER

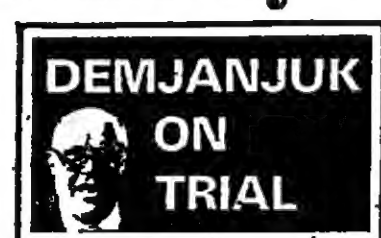
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The defence in its re-direct questioning yesterday challenged the chief gain the prosecution had made the day before.

Prosecutor Michael Shaked on Tuesday had caused defence witness Dr. Julius Grant to retract somewhat from his testimony that the Trawniki identity card was a forgery.

Chemist Grant had based his conclusion largely on the fact that he found the accused's signature on the card "unlikely" to be genuine. Shaked had confronted Grant with the protocol of a 1979 U.S. hearing, in which Demjanjuk had confirmed his signature on the ID card by saying, "It is like I signed my name."

Defence counsel Yoram Sheftel now put a different interpretation on the statement. He said that when Demjanjuk said, "It is like I signed my name," he meant that that was the way he spelled his name in Cyrillic letters. Sheftel also said that the accused had later denied that the



signature on the ID card was his.

It remains to be seen whether the court will accept Sheftel's interpretation of what his client meant when he said he signed his name that way.

Much of yesterday's relatively uneventful session was spent discussing the two holes in the photograph on the ID card, which were apparently made by a staple. Grant said he had come to the conclusion that the original photo on the card had been removed and replaced with a picture of Demjanjuk. He said the holes proved that the photo had once been affixed to a different document.

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Police and demonstrators mingle yesterday outside the labour court in Tel Aviv as the court weighed a request for an injunction against Bank Discount employees who are imposing sanctions. Some Discount branches were closed. (Ippa)

Leading manufacturer: link shekel to dollar

BY AVI TEMKIN

Post Economic Reporter

The government should again peg the dollar at NIS1.64, the president of the Manufacturers' Association, Dov Lautman, said yesterday. In an interview on Galei Zahal, he said this step "would not be a devaluation of the shekel."

According to Lautman the NIS1.64 exchange rate was part and parcel of the package deal which private employers, including the industrialists, had signed with the Histadrut. Lautman's remarks were the latest in a series of attacks on the government and the Bank of Israel for their persistence in keeping the shekel linked to the currency basket, instead of returning to the linkage of the shekel to the dollar.

The implication of Lautman's demand, if carried out, would be an effective devaluation of about 5 per cent against the European currencies and the yen.

In a related development Economics Minister Gad Ya'acobi forecast that Israeli foreign currency

revenue will drop by \$500 million next year.

Ya'acobi, who returned yesterday from the U.S., said the drop in revenue would result from the falling value of American foreign aid, and the negative effects on exports of current developments. Immediate steps should be taken to face the situation, he added.

Lautman lashed out at the government for what he called its do-nothing policies. Everywhere, even in countries with surpluses in their trade balances, governments are concerned about what will happen, he said. "Only in Israel is there a policy of do nothing."

He claimed that next year there will be a significant increase in the trade deficit, and demanded immediate measures.

In addition to a return to the NIS1.64 rate of exchange, he said, special compensation should be paid to those exporting to the dollar bloc, at least for the present quarter, as a way of offsetting the sharp drop in the profitability of exports.

Shi'ites demand release of relatives

By DAVID RUDGE

Jerusalem Post Reporter

METULLA—Dozens of Shi'ites demonstrated outside the El Khiam detention camp inside the security zone in South Lebanon yesterday.

They demanded the release of relatives held in the camp, but insisted that this should not be tied to freeing Palestinians held in Israeli jails.

Amal Shi'ite leader Nabih Berri has proposed the release of Palestinians and those detained in El Khiam in exchange for the Israeli navigator and South Lebanese

Army soldiers held by Amal, and two other missing IDF soldiers believed held by a Palestinian terrorist organization.

The demonstrators demanded that Berri drop the inclusion of Palestinians in any prisoner swap and sign the deal without further delay.

More than 250 people, suspected of found guilty of hostile acts, are held in the El Khiam camp. SLA commander Gen. Antoine Lahad has stopped the release of prisoners on humanitarian grounds because of the stalled negotiations on an exchange deal.

DIFFERING REACTIONS

(Continued from Page One)

20 Arab-heads of government, "who are technically at war with Israel," knew of Israel's desire for peace and for negotiation "without preconditions." But "it seems they have not changed their stands. They speak of mobilizing the Arab world against Israel and of convening an international conference with the participation of the PLO."

Shamir added that "peace is stronger than belligerency and boycott. And the Arab states that condemned Egypt for making peace

with Israel are now resuming relations with that country."

Sources in the Prime Minister's Office stressed the summit resolutions' provisions for PLO participation in the conference and PLO representation of the Palestinians as the outstanding, negative features of the Amman get-together.

SUSPECTED SIKH separatists shot and killed three members of a Sikh family yesterday in Bhellavillage, 35 kilometers southwest of Amritsar, India, police said.

Gov't unscathed by no-confidence motions

BY DVORAH GETZLER

Post Knesset Reporter

Thirty-five days of radio silence and blacked-out TV screens, a continuing crisis in the cooperative agricultural sector and a ministerial pronouncement on the "transfer" of the Arab population of the territories provoked motions of no-confidence in the government yesterday from the extreme left to the extreme right. But the government emerged unscathed.

Education Minister Yitzhak Navon, ministerially responsible for the Broadcasting Authority, had no words of optimism. The government, he insisted, was bent on maintaining the wage framework within the public sector and the IBA's journalists could not receive a pay rise that was beyond that agreement. Negotiations, he said, were to be resumed last night.

But this was no answer for Mapam's Yair Tzaban and the Citizens Rights Movement's Yossi Sarid, who proposed no-confidence in the government. The IBA strike was a blow at democracy that might well extend to the Knesset and the High Court, for perhaps the nation would not care if they, too, were on indefinite strike. Perhaps the nation would be better off without those, too, Tzaban asked.

Sarid noted that were ITV operating, the nation would be forced to make itself aware of the latest Shin Bet scandal. The government preferred the nation to sleep soundly without knowing.

Deputy Minister Ronni Milo was more laconic than Navon in answering the Progressive List for Peace's Mattityahu Peled. The latter urged

no-confidence in the government over Minister Yosef Shapira's plan to "help" Arabs of the territories who could not accept Israeli rule to relocate beyond the borders of Israel.

That, said Milo, was not and never had been the government's policy.

But he did not relate to the point Peled made: Shapira had not only made the remark, reportedly also offering a \$20,000 "transfer grant," outside the Knesset, he also repeated it — without the price-tag — in a Knesset session on Monday, while replying in the name of the government to motions for the agenda on the subject.

Finance Minister Moshe Nissim was just as firm as his colleagues, and also gave nothing away.

Challenged by the Tehiya's Gershon Shaked that the government was ruining the country's agriculture, and that the damage was particularly severe in the most sensitive areas — in the Jordan Valley and on the northern border — Nissim held fast to his Liberal Party's beliefs in non-intervention. The various organizations involved must make their own arrangements with the banks, he declared.

In what appeared to be a dig at Foreign Minister Peres's espousal of the cause of the cooperative agricultural sector, Nissim said that the problem was not to put agriculture at the head of national priorities. Solving the crisis in the manner suggested (though he did not mention Peres's name) could only mean a serious divergence from the limitations of the budget, and that would be turning the clock back.

Voice of Peace official denies strike-breaking

By JEFF BLACK

For The Jerusalem Post

Striking radio and TV journalists and Broadcasting Authority officials remained tight-lipped yesterday after a four-hour meeting in Jerusalem. The IBA spokeswoman issued a short statement saying that the two sides had discussed various proposals to end the five-week-old dispute, and the two teams would probably meet again today.

Gideon Eshet, of the National Journalists' Association executive, said that the Treasury had rejected two proposals made by the journalists earlier this week. The first suggested linking journalists' salaries to the average wage, while the second proposed no wage increase this year but a 27 per cent rise next year. Eshet added that the journalists produced two new proposals yesterday, but he refused to reveal the details.

With no immediate end in sight to the strike, sports fans have become accustomed to tuning into the Voice of Peace on Saturday afternoon to get the latest soccer results.

Shmuel Eisenberg, the coordinator of the Voice of Peace programme, angrily rejected charges yesterday that he was breaking the strike and harming the journalists' struggle.

"It's the exact opposite," he said. "I'm the only journalist on the Voice of Peace and if I decide not to broadcast, the station will simply provide a non-journalist to do my job. I'm simply keeping to the status quo. People are phoning in asking us to do daily sports broadcasts, which I'm against, for the duration of the strike."

Eisenberg added that other journalists had asked him for jobs on the Saturday programme, but he had turned them down until after the strike is over. At present, he said, the match reports are broadcast by non-professionals and it would go against both the status quo and his show of solidarity with striking journalists if he hired other journalists in their place.

Hospital sanctions in Afula, Kfar Sava

By JUDY SIEGEL

Continuing sanctions by Kupat Holim Chalit doctors will mean a reduced schedule today at Ha'emek Hospital in Afula and Meir Hospital in Kfar Sava. In addition, outpatient clinics at all seven general hospitals of the Histadrut health fund will remain closed today, as they have been intermittently for nearly two weeks.

The doctors are demanding "reasonable overtime pay" for working a

second shift in hospital operating rooms and clinics. No negotiations have been held between health fund management and the doctors for a week.

Every week, 300 additional non-emergency operations are postponed at Kupat Holim Chalit hospitals due to the sanctions. The physicians will decide at the end of this week whether to continue the sanctions according to the same formula, intensify them, or stop them.

SCHOOLGIRLS WOUNDED

(Continued from Page One)

forced open by the troops, according to the sources.

A special team appointed by Gaza district police commander Shimon Levy yesterday began its investigation into the circumstances of el-Attar's death. The four settlers arrested in connection with the shooting have been moved from the Dir el-Balah police station to Ashkelon, where they will be brought before a judge today.

The Mafalut school in Deir el-Balah, where the stoning took place, was ordered closed by the military government until Sunday, along with the UNRWA secondary school in Gaza, which has also been the site of recent disturbances.

Toward evening yesterday, relative calm was restored to most areas of the Gaza Strip. Streets littered with, and, in some cases, buried under, bricks and stones were cleared for traffic.

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We deeply mourn the passing of

HAL GOLDBERG

and extend heartfelt sympathy to his wife and family.

Anne Frank Haven,
Kibbutz Sasa

Ambulances on night duty due to low day pay for MDs

By JUDY SIEGEL

Intensive cardiac-care ambulances of Magen David Adom have been operating in Jerusalem only at night since November 1, because Shaare Zedek Hospital can't find any doctors willing to work the 12-hour day shift for the NIS 30 that the government has agreed to pay.

Doctors are paid a decent NIS 150 per 12-hour night shift, and thus the hospital has been able to get physicians for night work, "even new immigrant doctors who are unemployed."

Health Ministry Director-General Yoram Lass on Tuesday asked Shaare Zedek and Rehovot's Kaplan Hospital to resume sending doctors to man the local ICC ambu-

lances. Kaplan found doctors willing to do the job temporarily and the ICC unit in Rehovot resumed operations yesterday. But Shaare Zedek said that it just "couldn't cope with the situation, and couldn't find doctors to work the day shift."

Prof. Lass was acting on a plea from MDA Director-General Amos Lurie, who said that lives would be endangered if the special ambulances were not on duty. The Jerusalem unit gets an average of 15 calls a day and the Rehovot unit an average of five a day.

For the past few years, the two hospitals have agreed to provide specially trained doctors for the two round-the-clock shifts, with the government providing the funds for sal-

aries. The contract with Shaare Zedek expired in March, but the hospital said it continued the service until November 1 as a "goodwill gesture." When Shaare Zedek's top resuscitation expert, Dr. David Applebaum, took a year's leave, no one was found to replace him.

According to the MDA spokesman, doctors are reluctant to race about in ambulances for very low pay, preferring to work in the hospital. Thus MDA has had a hard time maintaining the existing 15 ICC units around the country, and may have trouble opening up new ICC units, as planned, in Beersheba, Ashdod-Ashkelon and the Haifa suburbs.

The Health Ministry intends to

investigate the possibility, in consultation with the Israel Medical Association, of requiring all medical school graduates who are studying any specialty to devote a month to working with an ICC unit. They would be specially trained for this work, which involves resuscitation, mostly of heart-attack victims.

MDA welcomed the Health Ministry announcement, but said that involving medical graduates would be a problem, as a month is not long enough to gain enough experience for the demanding job.

The MDA spokesman told *The Jerusalem Post* he was not aware of any deaths that resulted from the lack of ICC ambulances in Jerusalem and Rehovot.

Ortega says he'll talk to Contras plus Reagan

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — The United States apparently will reject a proposal by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega for talks with President Reagan at which U.S.-backed Contra rebels would be present.

"This would appear to be a step backwards," said a senior American official. He noted that such a meeting would effectively constitute a bilateral meeting, which Washington has ruled out. The official said Washington was sticking to its willingness to talk to the leftist Sandinista government of Nicaragua only in a meeting that included other Central American nations.

Ortega made his proposal in an interview with *The New York Times* on his way to Washington on Tuesday to address a meeting of the Organization of American States. It was the first time that Nicaragua had offered to meet directly with Contra leaders under any circumstances. There was no official U.S. comment on the proposal.

The U.S. official said three of Washington's Central American allies had agreed that talks with Nicaragua to seek full implementation of a peace accord must be in a regional context. He said the agreement came in a meeting yesterday between Secretary of State George Shultz and his counterparts from Costa Rica, El Salvador and Guatemala. The Honduran minister was unable to attend, the official said.

He said no alternative suggestions were made by any of the Central American officials to Reagan's proposal for talks with Nicaraguans in a regional context if Managua showed serious signs of complying with the peace plan, signed by the five Central American presidents in Guatemala last August.

The official said there was full agreement at the meeting that pressure should be maintained on Nicaragua to comply with the accord by holding ceasefire talks with the Contras, offering a full amnesty to opponents and granting complete press freedom.

They agreed that they too would comply with the accord. "No one wants to give the Nicaraguans the chance to sidetrack the accord by finding a scapegoat somewhere else," he said.

Nicaragua, in a sharp change in policy, last week offered indirect ceasefire talks with the Contras with a political role, Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, as mediator.

Washington welcomed that as a step in the right direction and expressed a strong hope that it would lead to direct ceasefire talks between Managua and the Contras.

Washington ruled out bilateral talks with Nicaragua because it accuses the Sandinistas of using the last set of such talks, held in Mexico and broken off more than two years ago, for propaganda purposes.

Shultz told the OAS on Tuesday that Washington would delay a new request for military aid to the Contras until next year to give the Guatemala accord a chance to achieve peace, but made clear there would be some kind of U.S. action if Managua used the opportunity to try to wipe out the Contras.

Reagan names 3rd nominee for Supreme Court bench

WASHINGTON (AP). — President Ronald Reagan announced yesterday he would appoint Federal Appeals Court Judge Anthony M. Kennedy to the U.S. Supreme Court as he tried for the third time to fill the High Court vacancy and end a politically embarrassing episode.

Reagan praised Kennedy as a "tough judge who respects the laws" when he made the appointment in a nationally televised appearance in the White House briefing room.

"Judge Kennedy is what many have referred to in recent weeks as a true conservative," said the president, as the 51-year-old jurist stood at his side.

The president's first nominee, Judge Robert Bork, failed to win the necessary Senate confirmation. His second nominee, Judge Douglas Ginsburg, withdrew his name after admitting smoking marijuana — illegal in the U.S. — on occasion in the 1960s and 1970s.

Administration officials went to extraordinary lengths in advance of the appointment to make sure that Kennedy could pass muster both with the Democratic majority in the Senate as well as with the Republicans. In an

announcement yesterday, Reagan said the FBI had conducted "very extensive" preliminary investigations into Kennedy's background and would complete a full probe.

If confirmed by the Senate, Kennedy would replace retired Justice Lewis F. Powell.

Reagan passed over Kennedy two weeks ago when he nominated Ginsburg, at the urging of Attorney-General Edwin Meese and leading Senate conservatives.

Although this time, Meese agreed to Kennedy's appointment, and he issued a statement of support even in advance of the announcement.

"I have known Judge Kennedy for more than 15 years. He is a lawyer of keen intellect, huge ability and many practical skills, and he shares the president's commitment to judicial restraint," Meese said.

Sen. Joxnaon of the Senate judiciary committee, which will hold confirmation hearings on the nomination, said, "I'm glad the president has made his choice. We will get the process under way and move as rapidly as is prudent. We want to conduct the committee's review with both dispatch and thoroughness."

Renewed Sri Lankan violence leaves 27 dead

COLOMBO (Reuters). — A wave of student demonstrations and guerrilla violence rocked Sri Lanka yesterday, and a minister said he was resigning against a plan to set up a unified autonomous region for the Tamils.

Police reported at least 27 killed in renewed clashes across the island, and militant Sinhalese students staged demonstrations on four campuses against the autonomy plan.

Agriculture Minister Ganan Jayasuriya handed in his resignation to President Junius Jayewardene, saying he opposed the plan to unify Sri Lanka's northern districts to create a self-administering Tamil area.

The United National Party is expected to push legislation through parliament providing limited self-rule for the Tamils in an effort to end four years of ethnic bloodshed. The measure is opposed by hardline members of the majority Sinhalese community who say it is a sell-out to India. The Sinhalese account for three-quarters of Sri Lanka's 16 million population.

In July, India and Sri Lanka signed an accord providing for the autonomy plan and the posting of an Indian peace-keeping force to the island. Finance Minister Ronnie de Mel told parliament the autonomy

Briefcase bomb kills six at Beirut airport

BEIRUT (AP). — A briefcase packed with explosives went off at the international airport in Syrian-controlled West Beirut yesterday, killing six people and wounding 73 others, police said.

Police said most of the casualties were Lebanese and other Arabs who crowded the airport terminal after a five-day shutdown because of a nationwide strike which ended Tuesday.

Among the dead was the woman carrying the briefcase. A police spokesman said the woman, identified as Soraya Sahyouni, was "split in two."

Witnesses said a "powerful bomb" went off at 3:58 p.m. at the main entrance to the airport. Police said among the casualties was a Syrian soldier, who was standing guard at the entrance. The trooper is among a battalion of Syria's elite special force in charge of the airport's security.

Two Lebanese Squad-16 riot policemen were among the injured, police added.

Syrian troops sealed off the area of the explosion. They fired machine guns in the air to disperse people and make way for ambulances to evacuate the casualties, one witness said.



Bangladesh opposition leader Begum Khaleda Zia, waves to reporters as she is pushed into a police jeep in Dhaka yesterday. (Reuters)

Bangladesh opposition leaders held by police

DHAKA (Reuters). — Police detained both of Bangladesh's main opposition leaders yesterday, and 50 protesters were injured during a protest against police shootings at anti-government demonstrations the previous day.

Police broke down a hotel room door to take Begum Khaleda Zia, leader of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP), into what they called "safe custody."

Scores of police also prevented Sheikh Hasina, head of the biggest opposition group, the Awami League, from leaving her home to address a press conference.

The two women had called a general strike here to protest against the killing of at least three people in demonstrations on Tuesday aimed at forcing the resignation of President Hossain Mohammad Ershad.

The government has banned public meetings of more than five people in the capital for the next week.

Thousands of protesters fought running battles for the second consecutive day in central Dhaka with police who fired tear gas and charged with batons. They detained 73 people bringing total arrests since the opposition campaign was

launched two weeks ago to an official 1,456.

A handful of rioters set fire to a U.S. Information Service cultural centre. The motive for their action was not clear. The building was gutted.

BNP secretary-general K.M. Obaidur Rahman and two other party leaders were arrested with Khaleda who had stayed overnight in a hotel fearing she would not be allowed to leave her house to lead a march during the strike.

Police said Khaleda would be interned for a month in her home only 200 yards from Ershad's house.

After the dawn to dusk strike ended, truckloads of police descended on Hasina's home and escorted her back inside when she attempted to leave.

"I am being arrested, this is totally unconstitutional," she shouted to reporters from behind a phalanx of police riot shields. Hasina is leader of the parliamentary opposition.

Both leaders said their house arrest would not stop the opposition campaign to topple Ershad, who has ruled this Moslem nation of 105 million people since seizing power in a bloodless 1982 coup.

Japanese tanker hit by Iranians

DUBAI (Reuters). — Iranian revolutionary guards picked off a Japanese-owned tanker tagging along behind a big American convoy in the southern Gulf yesterday, shipping sources in the region reported. Damage was said to be slight and no one was hurt.

They said guards on two gunboats from the Iranian naval base at Abu Musa island pumped four rocket-propelled grenades into the port side of the 12,964-ton chemical tanker off Umm al-Kaiwan in the United Arab Emirates.

According to the sources, a tanker in a passing convoy shouted over the radio to escorting American warships: "Why don't you blast them?" but the U.S. Navy has orders to defend only vessels flying the stars and stripes.

Tankers frequently try to join American convoys in the hope that the presence of U.S. warships will deter Iranian attacks. The sources said the Japanese vessel was the first "tail-end Charlie" to be hit.

The tanker had latched onto the 17th and biggest U.S. convoy to sail the Gulf since the American navy began protecting U.S.-flag Kuwaiti tankers in the waterway in July. A Reuters photographer reported from a helicopter that two minesweeping tugs and four frigates were escorting six tankers north towards Kuwait.

A French convoy, composed of the warship Duplex and two French tankers, was also moving north on a parallel course. The Duplex was carrying a helicopter and mine-sweeping gear, although it was not being used.

Iraq said its warplanes attacked a vessel near the Iranian coast early yesterday following two similar strikes on Tuesday, but regional shipping sources could not confirm any of the raids.

A Baghdad war communiqué also said the jets hit targets at the Bazzan oilfields in southwest Iran for the second time in a week, following Iranian shelling which caused civilian casualties in the north Iraqi border township of Khormal.

The communiqué said the Iraqi air force would continue hammering Iran's vital economic installations "unless it submits to the will of right and appeals for peace."

Teheran radio, monitored in Nicaragua, said revolutionary guards killed 50 Iraqi troops when they shelled an army post near the Kurdish city of Sulaymaniyah in north-eastern Iraq. It added that five Iraqi artillery pieces and several vehicles had been knocked out in two days of accurate fire by the guards.

Manila gunmen ambush academic

MANILA (Reuters). — Manila gunmen, possibly from a right-wing group, ambushed a car carrying a leading leftist academic and killed one of his companions, police said yesterday.

Manila Governor Jejomar Binay told reporters that the ambush was politically motivated, probably aimed at creating a climate of tension in advance of next month's Southeast Asian summit meeting.

Nemesio Prudente, head of the state-run Polytechnic University of the Philippines, was wounded but not seriously hurt.

Licence to drink all day long in English pubs

LONDON (AP). — The mad dash for a last pint of ale as bartenders bellow "last orders" in English pubs every afternoon has become part of the nation's social fabric.

But after 71 years, breweries, bartenders and imbibers are toasting the impending demise of the "dead afternoon." The House of Commons voted overwhelmingly Monday night in favour of permitting pubs in England and Wales to open from 11 a.m. to 11 p.m. Monday through Saturday without the mandatory afternoon break of two-and-one-half hours.

Legislators voted 293 to 87 in favour of the licensing bill on its second reading, when bills are fully debated. The bill now goes to committee stage for detailed examination and is virtually assured of passage by next summer.

"It will take a long, long time for the English to get used to it," predicted Patrick Browne, assistant manager at the Red Lion in the West End, London's entertainment district.

"It will probably do away with your mad afternoon rush, and business will be spread over the afternoon. The tourists will obviously love it," Paul Graham, manager of the Chelsea Potter on the trendy King's

Road in Chelsea, thinks all-day drinking mostly will benefit only pubs on busy high streets or in tourist spots. "It's going to be a big bonus for me," he said, "but it's going to take a while for the English to adjust. It will mean a lot more trouble. There'll be a lot more drunks around."

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government pledged to loosen up the complex liquor licensing laws, which for decades have baffled Britons as well as foreign tourists.

Home Secretary Douglas Hurd said the prohibition of afternoon drinking was an irritation and a historical absurdity. The 1916 licensing law, incorporated in the Defence of the Realm Act, was aimed at curbing drinking by World War I munitions workers.

Over the past three decades, the English pub had become a "much more cheerful and welcoming place" and more alike bars in France, Italy and the United States, he told Parliament. Hurd has rejected concerns by alcohol-abuse groups who fear longer hours would bring more drunkenness.

Alcohol is Britain's third biggest cause of death after heart disease and cancer, critics say, and costs £2 billion a year in hospital bills, time off from work, and accidents.

Pistol-packing six year-old surprises adults

NEW YORK (Reuters). — A six-year-old schoolboy strolled into one of New York's best schools wielding a loaded semi-automatic handgun on Tuesday, a police spokesman said.

"It was a 7.65 mm. semi-automatic with four live rounds of ammunition. He got it from somewhere, but we don't know where yet," said Officer Peter O'Donnell.

He said the boy was taken into custody when police arrived at the school on New York's swank Upper East Side, which runs a well-regarded programme for gifted students.

O'Donnell said that the six-year-old gun-toting boy told authorities several stories about where the weapon came from, but police were unable to substantiate any of them.

He said the child's mother was also unable to account for how the gun came into the boy's possession.

The boy, whose name was not released, was being held for questioning by the city's Bureau of Child Welfare. O'Donnell said, "He added: 'No charges are being pressed against him.'"

'Border Fox's' wife charged with kidnapping

DUBLIN (Reuters). — The wife of a maverick Irish nationalist who police believe masterminded the kidnapping of Dublin dentist John O'Grady was on Tuesday charged with his abduction.

Clare O'Hare was charged with falsely kidnapping O'Grady between October 12 and November 6. She appeared in a heavily-guarded anti-terrorist special court and was remanded in custody until November 18. Mrs. O'Hare was arrested on Sunday after her husband, Dessie O'Hare, was alleged to have shot at her during an argument.

Police have offered a \$167,000 reward for the capture of Dessie O'Hare, known as "The Border Fox." Police thought at first he was on the run with his seven-year-old daughter Jessie, but she was found safe on Tuesday over the Irish border in County Armagh. O'Grady was freed in a shoot-out between police and his abductors last week after a three-week kidnapping ordeal. The police face a government inquiry after Justice Minister Gerry Collins conceded they made major blunders.

Jackson asks Assad to deport Brunner

CHICAGO (AP). — Civil rights leader Jesse Jackson said on Tuesday that he has written to Syrian President Hafez Assad, urging him to deport Nazi Alois Brunner so Brunner can stand trial for crimes against humanity.

Jackson said that he also reiterated his plea for Syrian help in winning the release of U.S. hostages held in Lebanon, and said the letter would be delivered to the Syrian Embassy in Washington.

Jackson, a candidate for the Democratic Party presidential nomination, plans a trip to the Persian Gulf region in late November but said he had no plans to visit Syria at that time.

Jackson, who persuaded Assad in 1984 to release a U.S. Navy pilot shot down over Lebanon, became involved in the effort to extradite Brunner at the request of Nazi hunter Beate Klarsfeld.

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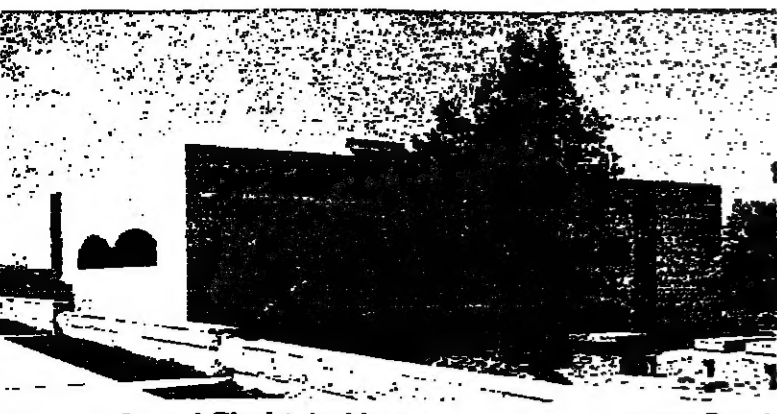
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היפרקול

לקנות ולקנות מכל הידרקות



The new Central Zionist Archives

(Werner Braun)

100,000 volumes, 400,000 pictures in new archives

By CHARLES HOFFMAN

The millions of words which helped form the foundation of the state of Israel now lie buried underground in their new home, the Central Zionist Archives, near the entrance to Jerusalem.

The archives, which contain the documents, books, journals and pictures chronicling the history of Zionism, were officially opened to the public this week. They are located next to Binyanei HaUma.

The \$3.6-million building, designed by Zorby Architects, comprises six storeys. The four floors below ground contain the archives of the World Zionist Organization, the Jewish Agency, Keren Hayesod, the Jewish National Fund, and the World Jewish Congress, as well as the personal archives of various Zionist leaders. The two storeys above ground house offices and a reading room for the public.

The director of the archives, Dr. Michael Heymann, told reporters that there are six kilometres of shelf space below ground. The archives contain 100,000 bound volumes and close to 400,000 pictures, making them the largest Jewish historical archives in the world. The facility is open Sunday through Thursday from 8 a.m. to 5:45 p.m., and from 8

a.m. till 12:45 p.m. on Friday.

The archives were founded in 1919 in Berlin, then the seat of the Zionist Executive, and transferred to Jerusalem in 1933.

On display yesterday were documents reflecting trends and issues in Zionist history, some of which have been overtaken by events while others are still of current concern.

An invitation to the first Zionist Congress in Basel in 1897 is preserved, advising the participants that only those with white tie and tails will be admitted. Alongside it is a hand-written protocol, from the same era, of the first meeting of the Jewish Colonial Trust. The JCT was to be the main financial instrument of the Zionist movement, later becoming the parent company of Bank Leumi.

On a plan for a provisional government of Palestine formulated by Zionist leaders in 1918, Ze'ev Jabotinsky penned some revisions in a careful hand. On the stationery of the U.S. Supreme Court, American Zionist leader Justice Louis Brandeis sent his best wishes to Henrietta Szold. A letter sent to the Zionist Executive in 1927 by American Jewish philanthropist Louis Marshall complained about the way Diaspora contributions were being handled.

No one wants 4 Nahal posts

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Post Defence Reporter

NAHAL ESHBAL.—Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin has put an end to establishing Nahal settlements in the densely populated West Bank mountain ridge, but the pioneering corps is stuck with four existing posts it does not want to develop and cannot hand over to civilians — because no one wants them.

Addressing defence reporters on the Lebanese border this week, the head of the Defence Ministry's Youth and Nahal Department, Avich Simchoni, explained that Rabin had changed the corps' settlement policy. Now, they are to be established only in places likely to become permanent civilian settlements. The Jordan Valley is at the top of the list of priorities, followed by the Golan, the Arava and the area near the border with Egypt.

The unwanted posts are at Ginat and Irit in Samaria and Tsoref and Adora in the Hebron area. "No movement or organization wants to turn them into civilian settlements and we have no interest in developing them beyond guard posts," Simchoni said.

Nevertheless, Nahal needs three sites for new settlement nuclei which are to join it shortly.

Another order stipulates that half the members of a settlement engage in revenue producing tasks. Thus, troops must be assured of work and help the hard-pressed settlement organizations.

Festive State Dinner at White House

Reagan, Herzog share Irish roots

By WOLF BLITZER

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON.—President Reagan warmly welcomed visiting President Herzog to a formal, black-tie State Dinner at the White House on Tuesday by citing their common Irish roots.

Reagan, to the laughter of the 118 guests, noted that Herzog's visit was the first state visit to the U.S. by an Israeli president. But he quickly added that the visit "has a special significance for yet another reason: It's a great day for the Irish."

"I can't help but note that Ireland is so successful in producing national leaders, and Irish brogue carries as much influence in Jerusalem as here. That you were born in Ireland and that my ancestors came from there may seem accidental, but it speaks to the history of both Israel and the United States. Ours are nations of immigrants and nations of opportunity."

Herzog, sitting next to Mrs. Nancy Reagan during the dinner, chuckled and nodded his head in agreement.

In his toast, he, too, spoke of their Irish connection. "Somewhere in our personalities," Herzog said, looking at President Reagan, "we have a common advantage over many others — that of the gift acquired with Blarney Stone." He said he had been very moved by the day's events. "It is very difficult, well nigh impossible, to give adequate expressions to what one feels on such a 'moving occasion,'" he said.

Earlier in the day Herzog had addressed a joint meeting of the Senate and the House of Representatives, where he received a standing ovation,

expressed the gratitude of a "staunch ally" for America's loyal support of Israel.

But he kept the guests in a festive mood by telling the following joke:

"Despite the enormous physical differences between our two countries, as we celebrate our 40th anniversary, one cannot but remark on many similarities. When the director of our railroads first visited the U.S., he was asked by his hosts how many miles of railroad we had. Too embarrassed to tell the truth, he replied that he could not recall the distance but he knew that we had the same width as in the U.S."

Herzog, joined by his wife, Aura, mingled with Reagan and the other guests for more than four hours during the dinner, entertainment and dancing that lasted until nearly midnight. Among the guests were Secretary of State George Shultz, outgoing Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, the incoming Secretary Frank Carlucci, the designated National Security Adviser Colin Powell and several members of the Senate and House.

Just before the dinner, Reagan and Herzog exchanged gifts. Reagan gave Herzog a limited edition facsimile of the David Moss Haggadah, No. 372. The set consists of an illuminated volume bound in leather and a companion piece containing the artist's commentary on the piece. Both were presented in a canvas slip case. Reagan personally inscribed the book.

Herzog gave Reagan an ancient round military ballistic stone from Massada.

Roberta Peters, the New York Metropolitan Opera singer, performed for the guests after din-

ner. Her programme included selections from Verdi and Chapi. But her encore was a song she said he had learned from her grandmother, "Rozingkes mit Mandlin," sung in Yiddish. She received sustained applause from an admiring audience.

Herzog appeared genuinely impressed by Reagan. "Mr. President," he said at one point, "on behalf of the people of Israel, I thank you for your friendship and unfailing support. Your name is inscribed indelibly in our history as a dear and close friend who appreciates the importance of the free world of a strong and stable Israel as an outpost committed to the defense of democracy in a region swept by the winds of fanaticism and fundamentalist bigotry."

"I ask you, Mr. President, to give us, the people of Israel, the opportunity to express to yourself and to Mrs. Reagan, who has a special place in the hearts of our people, our profoundest feelings for you both by coming to Israel and meeting a grateful nation and by seeing for yourselves the realization of an ancient people's dream."

Reagan, when asked by Ofra Yeshua-Lyth of "Ma'ariv" whether he would accept Herzog's invitation, replied: "I would like to very much but unfortunately, I'm not a master of my own time. People tell me I am the most powerful man on earth, but the truth is that every 15 minutes somebody else comes and tells me what to do."

When she pressed him on the question, he added: "I would like very much to come and before the end of this term."

Tired by Herzog visit

Nancy hosts formal dinner, first since cancer surgery

WASHINGTON (AP).—U.S. First

Lady Nancy Reagan attended the first formal White House event since her cancer surgery three weeks ago, hosting a state dinner on Tuesday for Israeli President Chaim Herzog.

Wearing a long gown of crushed green velvet, Mrs. Reagan and the president escorted Herzog and his wife, Aura, down the grand staircase of the White House, watched by a crowd of more than 100 guests. These included Cabinet members, members of Congress, leaders of the Jewish community and various celebrities.

Elaine Crispin, Mrs. Reagan's press secretary, said that the First

Lady was still not fully recovered from her Oct. 17 surgery, and added that doctors had warned it would take at least six weeks.

"This visit is bound to tire her a little, but then she'll have time to recuperate," Crispin said. "Generally, she's feeling fine."

The Herzogs arrived in Washington on Monday for the first state visit by an Israeli president.

Mrs. Reagan had her left breast removed at Bethesda Naval Medical Centre after a small cancerous lesion was discovered following a routine mammography. She spent six nights at the hospital and returned home on Oct. 22.



Nancy Reagan and Aura Herzog pose for photographers yesterday during the state dinner at the White House.



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How did David slay Goliath?

By DAVID HOROVITZ

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — "And there went out a champion out of the camp of the Philistines, named Goliath of Gath, whose height was six cubits and a span..."

Samuel I, 17 sets the scene effectively, but it doesn't explain exactly how David was able to slay the Philistine giant.

According to the latest issue of *The Lancet* medical journal, one answer might be that Goliath was suffering from a rare tumour of the pituitary gland.

Such tumours cause a variety of metabolic disturbances, including acromegaly, where the bones of the hands, feet and face enlarge out of proportion to the rest of the body, giving the impression of enormous stature.

"And David put his hand in his bag, and took thence a stone and slung it, and smote the Philistine in his forehead, and he fell upon his face to the earth..."

Acromegaly not only explains why Goliath would have looked gigantic, but also why he failed to spot David loading his sling-shot and firing, according to *The Lancet*.

Some 25 per cent of acromegaly victims suffer visual complications — losing their peripheral vision. If Goliath couldn't see properly, by standing to one side David would have been able to load and fire unobserved, catching the giant unawares.

Eban to visit Spain

Post Knesset Correspondent

Abba Eban, chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, will visit Spain at the end of this month as guest of the Spanish parliament's foreign relations committee.

Eban will be received by government and parliamentary figures.

HEATING—Apartment owners in

condominiums may now opt out of the collective central heating and hot water arrangements, according to a law that yesterday passed its third reading in the Knesset. But those choosing this option will still have to pay part of the cost of these services, which economists reckon may be as much as 50 per cent of their former share.

Starring Chich, Haim Basok and others

Religious politics - as played in Tel Aviv

The very idea that Tel Aviv could have religious political strife is an invention of half a dozen politicians who look around and see that their world is giving way, if it hasn't already given way, to something entirely different.

The National Religious Party's Haim Basok, whose unrelenting grasp on the city education portfolio can only be compared to Yosef Burg's clutch on the Interior Ministry portfolio, joined City Hall's management team in 1973, when Shlomo "Chich" Lahat swept into office on a broom aimed at both the city streets and supposed city corruption. In those days, Basok's National Religious Party was a force to be reckoned with in Israeli politics.

But there have been a lot of havdala services since then, and if the NRP had any hardcore Tel Aviv constituency, it has moved out to the settlements, leaving barely enough voters to get two city councillors out of 31 — of whom 27 are coalition members.

Now Basok is trying hard to make coalition waves.

Basok complains that the city hasn't been able to come up with a candidate for chief Ashkenazi rabbi, because of the Labour and Likud demand that women serve on the council that will elect the rabbi; that only NIS72,000 is allocated annually to the "Torah culture" curriculum; and that Lahat prefers Petah Tikva to Tel Aviv for the city's new kosher chicken abattoir.

But Basok knows that these three issues are exciting only for the dwindling religious community in the city, and are hardly enough to attract the kind of national media attention — especially during these silent electronic media days — that could turn the screws of political crisis.

So Basok has a fourth complaint. Habimah is open on Shabbat morning, for a couple of week-end hours in which a well-known journalist, usually from *Ha'aretz*, which partially sponsors the event, interviews a couple of newsmakers and culture vultures. And Lahat appeared at a recent Habimah event on Saturday morning.

A couple of years ago, the Habimah *Musafir-bur* created a minor, momentary flurry of religious-secular tension in the neighbourhood around Habimah, which has been going through a gradual conversion from offices and religious families, to young couples and bohemians. The religious haven't moved out, but they also weren't able to stop Habimah from offering a few hundred *yekkes* a couple of hours of culture.

Like religious political affairs in Jerusalem, the Habimah issue soon revolved around the question of "whose kippa is blacker?"



Robert Rosenberg

It began as a Shas issue, mostly for lack of any other in which to announce their Tel Aviv presence in a couple of *yeshivot* run by the Belzes and the Gers in the neighbourhood.

At first, the NRP barely made itself heard in the conflict; but it was inevitably dragged in, especially because its leadership was unable to come up with any of its own issues. Later, the national NRP relies on Yosef "Yoske" Shapira for its foolishness quotient. The Tel Aviv branch of the party has Basok.

From a heyday of being the real scale-tippers in any coalition agreements, the NRP, both on the national level and the Tel Aviv municipal level, has dwindled into a dwarf, with only occasional relevance to any political machinations.

In short, in Tel Aviv, in particular, where Friday night traffic jams are worse than mid-week rush-hour, religious politics has the urgency of a Mexican siesta.

So what is Basok really after?

He made Lahat laugh when he threatened the

mayor with a coalition revolt that would take the Labour Party out of a kowtowing coalition that rubber stamps Lahat's sometimes whimsical, sometimes dictatorial and usually popular decisions with an eagerness that makes the current Knesset look like a constitutional convention.

There are rumblings in Labour about leaving the coalition, but at most they're hoping that Basok will take the plunge that could drag them into the pool. Whether in such a case Labour and Yitzhak Arzi of the Independent Liberals follow Basok, remains to be seen. If they do, they could conceivably elect a new city executive. The problem is that Basok is unlikely to get more from Labour than he would from Chich.

And Chich knows that the current head of the Labour Party in City Hall politics is Nathan Wallach, whose name is about as recognizable to Tel Aviv voters as that of the tea lady at party headquarters.

There are rumours, absolutely unverifiable, that the NRP wants some land in North Tel Aviv authorized for the construction of a yeshiva. The decision hinges on Chich. One problem is that nobody quite knows who will attend a yeshiva in the heart of Hellenistic Tel Aviv.

At the heart of Basok's complaint about Lahat is Lahat himself, whose handling of Basok's threat to announce at this coming Sunday's council meeting that the NRP is walking out of the coalition, was vintage Lahat. The mayor cancelled Sunday's council meeting.

Lahat's reasons for keeping the NRP in the coalition probably have more to do with his image as a mayor of all the people than with any straightforward political need.

But in Tel Aviv, the only real issue is Chich, and until Labour comes up with someone as dashing, it's not likely that they'll beat him.

Considering the Labour Party's track record in such matters, they'll tell Akiva Levinsky that if he gives up his candidacy for the WZO chairmanship, he can run as their candidate against General Lahat.

Glasnost spurns Soviet anti-Semitism

THE FOLLOWING analysis of continued inflammatory anti-Semitism in the Soviet press was made by Moscow refuseniks Anatoly and Mikhail Bershadsky, Mikhail Bialy, Dr. Eduard and Nina Nadgorny, and Leonid Brailovsky (who recently arrived in Israel).

The widely publicized glasnost, in spite of its obvious value, also has, unfortunately, some negative aspects — namely the mass media coverage of Jewish emigration, particularly the problem of refuseniks.

The appearance of articles on this "forbidden" theme can only be welcome, but their content is rather depressing. They all present negative views even of the desire to leave the Soviet Union, whatever the motives and actions of refuseniks. The goals of these articles is obvious: first, to create a repulsive image of Jews who want to emigrate, and secondly, to browbeat Jews who are thinking about emigration.

We would like to believe that the initiators do not want to arouse anti-Semitism in the USSR; but unfortunately they do. Today, a rapid escalation of anti-Semitism in all spheres of Soviet society is a fact, from the intelligentsia to the mass organizations of Pamyat, with its Black Hundreds programme. (Their use of the phrase "Jewish Masonic plot" speaks for itself.) Jewish cemeteries have been vandalized.

Instead of fighting this tendency, the Soviet press uses the most crude and cynical methods, which only encourage it.

What do Jewish emigration and the rise of anti-Semitism have in common? The best answer was given by Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadi Gerasimov in the magazine *Facts and Arguments*.

"By repeatedly raising the question of Soviet Jewish emigration, and thus placing them in a special category, Western politicians are thoughtlessly arousing anti-Semitism surviving from Czarist times."

But if Russian citizens can be so strongly affected by Western politicians and press, what about Soviet newspapers, with their million-copy circulation? Jewish emigration is a very delicate issue for Soviet society, and one would expect objectivity in the press at least. But what does a reader pick up?

The standard statements are as follows: All would-be emigrants are traitors, potential spies for whom the CIA cares most.

Overdramatization? Not a bit. V. Magidson writes in *Facts and Arguments*: "Those who left the USSR committed an act of treachery, not legal but moral." Unsurprisingly in cynicism, B. Antonov writes in *Sovetskaya Rossiya*: "For every dollar invested, the U.S. receives from emigrants \$1,000-worth of military and other secrets."

Antonov asserts that all former Soviet citizens become spies, even against their will.

Every action by refuseniks is directed from abroad. In one article, it is written in black and white that the February refusenik demonstration in central Moscow for then prisoner Yosef Begun was planned and organized by the U.S. embassy. The reader gets the unambiguous impression that Mrs. Begun and other demonstrators were bribed by an embassy employee.

Refuseniks are always described as acting from low and selfish motives, or their behaviour is jeered at. R. Anatoliev, declares in *Evening Moscow*: "Someone complains that the limitation period (waiting for the meeting of alleged state secrets) is too long." We wonder how long 10 years would seem to Anatoliev. Some refuseniks wait even 15-20 years.

Portraits of individual refuseniks are disgusting, e.g., Jewish refuseniks are accused of every mortal sin.

These accusations are naturally transferred to all other Soviet Jews, the cries from the crowd during the demonstration for Begun speak for themselves. "Hitler didn't finish you off," "You should all be in one big grave," "There'll be one last pogrom," "In the interests of humanity, you should all be shot."

Real fear grips you when you hear such things. But it is the natural result of the atmosphere of impunity and permissiveness that people in the street cannot help feeling behind the Soviet press campaign.

The role of the journalists is vital in this campaign, and they have never written the truth that most refuseniks are people driven to despair by long and indefinite limitation periods for "secrets" and by arbitrary rules of the bodies responsible for emigration.

We demand that the Soviet press saves its efforts to battle with refuseniks in the spirit of the '30s and '40s for battling with anti-Semitism. We demand that the journalists and editors who have humiliated and libelled helpless individuals be held responsible.

HERE IS: the remainder of last month's reports on refuseniks:

This report on the plight of a number of Soviet refuseniks was compiled by Enid Wurtman from details supplied by the Israel Council for Soviet Jewry Education and Information Centre, The Long Island Committee for Soviet Jewry, Jews in the USSR (London), Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry, the 35's group and other sources. The dates indicate when the reports were received.



Mikhail Lobovikov, 20, a second generation refusenik for the past eight years. Will he be punatively drafted? (Israel Council for Soviet Jewry)

OCTOBER 7

Mikhail Lobovikov, 20, the son of Inna and Boris Lobovikov, was exempted from military service in 1986 due to visual problems. According to the normal procedure, another examination should take place in 1989. The Lobovikov family was, therefore, surprised when a summons to the medical board was delivered on the instructions of the KGB. The family assumes that this was a recent appeal to the head of the KGB, Cherebikov. The Lobovikovs first applied for exit visas in 1979. Although the pretext for detaining them in the USSR is Inna's former work as a biologist, the family believes that the real obstacle is Boris's employment since the end of World War II as an engineer on the restoration of the Petrodvorets Museum. He and Inna were dismissed from their jobs immediately after submitting exit visa applications. Their daughter Anna, was expelled from the Academy of Arts. Boris was warned that he would never be allowed to leave the USSR. Inna's sister Shali Rozhansky has been living in Israel since 1971. Her mother Panina Rozhansky, 87, came to Israel in 1975.

Letters to Inna and Boris Lobovikov can be addressed to: USSR, Leningrad, Petrodvorets, Komin-tema 2, apt. 56.

OCTOBER 10

Former Prisoners of Zion Vladimir Kialik and Boris Chernobitsky and a long list of refuseniks sent an open letter to the U.S. senators due to participate in the forthcoming Soviet-American Telebridge.

"Forty years after the adoption of the universal declaration on human rights, 20 years after the adoption of the international covenant on civil and political rights and 10 years after the ratification of this covenant by the Soviet Union," they wrote, "recognition of the right of Soviet Jews to leave the USSR has remained merely a right to apply for permission to leave...with no right to appeal against the decision if he finds it unsatisfactory..."

"We therefore recommend that all the proposals introduced by 12 countries on July 31, 1987, at the Vienna meeting regarding restrictions on emigration based on considerations of state be adopted. A permanent international commission...should be established to consider the personal cases of refuseniks. Every refusenik should be provided with an opportunity to appeal personally to the commission."

OCTOBER 14

Despite official prohibition, 50 Jewish activists demonstrated outside the Ostankino T.V. studios in Moscow during the link-up between the Supreme Soviet and the U.S. Congress on the issue of human rights. The "poor relatives" group protested against the change in procedures which requires applicants for exit visas to approach their relations directly for financial waivers rather than through notaries: so that an applicant is now forced to confront his own parents, brothers and sisters directly.

The demonstrators were immediately surrounded by military police and 25 were arrested and taken to police stations, where they were registered, detained and later released. The remaining demonstrators were beaten and one had her nose broken.

Families barred from emigration on the pretext that their families refuse to provide the essential financial disclaimers include Lubov and Mikhail Losiev, Alla Dubrovskaya,

Alexei Lorenson, Yulia Stoler, Yuri Semenovskiy and Tatiana Dashkevskaya.

OCTOBER 16

Judith Ratner Bialy, 52, a metallurgist, her husband Leonid, 55, an electronics engineer, and their son Alexander were once again denied exit visas on the pretext of "possession of state secrets." The Bialys first applied for exit visas in 1977. Their older son, Mikhail, his wife, Miri Fulmacht, and their infant son, Shmuel, also received refusals, despite the fact that "secrecy" cannot be inherited and transferred to the second generation of refuseniks. Leonid Bialy had appealed to officials with the request to consider the applications separately from his own, in order to exclude the possibility of his being invoked in those cases. He has not worked with classified information for more than 16 years.

Judith's parents came on aliya in 1973. Her father died in 1978. Her mother, Ktiza Ratner, 82, has been separated from their daughter and grandchildren for 14 years.

Letters to the family can be addressed to Judith and Leonid Bialy, USSR, Moscow; Butlerova 24, Apt. 41.

OCTOBER 18

Over 150 Soviet-Jews gathered in a forest outside Moscow today to celebrate Sukkot in song and dance, restoring a tradition abruptly terminated six years ago under pressure by the authorities. While the militia were present, it was only after two hours that they recommended that the gathering disperse.

Anna Kholmiansky, a Moscow computer engineer, declared an unlimited hunger strike today. In an open appeal, she writes: "In *Pravda*, on September 30, Mr. Gorbachev gave assurances that the only reason for refusals are 'state secrets.' Despite that, the Soviet authorities are still refusing to grant permission for emigration to Israel to Jews who fail to produce a written statement from their parents that the applicant has no outstanding financial obligations to them..."

"Designating the problem a family matter allows the authorities to detain people here for generations, without affecting the image of a new 'open' Soviet government."

"This is indeed the case for refuseniks, my daughter and my husband, Alexander Kholmiansky, a veteran refusenik and former Prisoner of Zion, exit visas... Our demonstration on September 14 against Mr. Shevardnadze's failure to keep his promise to Mr. Shultz concerning the emigration of our family only resulted in an article in *Izvestia* on September 18 maligning us."

"To break the vicious cycle and to expedite our family's emigration, I see no course but to hunger-strike..."

OCTOBER 19

As an act of solidarity with Anna Kholmiansky and her family, the Jewish Women Against Refusal group staged a one-day hunger-strike today. They also addressed an open appeal to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet "and all men of good will" recounting the story of the denial to them of permission to emigrate to Israel and Anna's decision to go on hunger-strike. The signatories include: Marta Balashnikova-Abramovich, Roza Ioffe, Elena Krichevskaya, Inna Ioffe-Uspenskaya, Elena Dubianskaya, Ada Iovovskaya, Galina Kremen, and Yulia Lurie.

OCTOBER 20

Leading long-term refuseniks Alexander Lerner, Yuli Kosharovskiy, Alexander Ioffe, Natasha Khassina and former Prisoners of Zion, Leonid Volvovskiy, Evgeniy Lein, and Alexander Kholmiansky have addressed an urgent appeal to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, and USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

"We await the results of your forthcoming meeting (and of your future meetings) with great hope and much concern. Both the Soviet and the American side have stated many times that no progress in the field of nuclear disarmament can be achieved without strengthening the mutual trust between them. Therefore, no such progress can be achieved without progress in the field of human rights. In view of this we hereby urge you also to examine the question of Jewish emigration from the USSR."

"Certain positive changes have taken place recently in this matter: all Prisoners of Zion have been released; repression against refuseniks has stopped; the number of emigration visas have been increased. At the same time, we have to note the enormous gap between the promises of Soviet officials and the existing situation."

The letter goes on to enumerate the problems still existing with regard to emigration and recommends the adoption of the proposal submitted by 12 Western representatives in Vienna in July, especially with regard to a maximum period for "secrecy" refusals and the immediate release of veteran refuseniks. It concludes:

"We would like to add to all these recommendations the need to adjust Soviet emigration regulations speedily to the norms of international law, a need mentioned by M.S. Gorbachev in his article in *Pravda* of September 17, 1987."

The brutal murder of Nahum Nemchenko in Leningrad on September 10 was only discovered about a week after his death. The news reached Israel today.

Nemchenko, 72, was born in the Ukraine. A railway engineer, he served as an officer in World War II, participated in the liberation of the Ukraine, Hungary and Yugoslavia, and was awarded medals for his outstanding courage. After the war, he became an associate professor in the Naval Academy in Murmansk. He retired five years ago and moved to Leningrad, where unable to find work in his profession, he worked as a stoker.

He became interested in Jewish culture and history and lectured on these topics to seminars organized by Jewish activists in Leningrad. His articles on Soviet anti-Semitism were published under a pseudonym, in the *Samizdat Leningrad Jewish Almanac*.

Nemchenko planned to participate in the Moscow demonstration against anti-Semitism on September 13 and to lecture on the elimination of the *Protocols of the Elders of Zion* in Soviet publications and the writings about the Jewish Masonic plot. On September 9 the authorities banned the demonstration.

In spite of the ban, Nemchenko purchased a ticket to travel to Moscow to deliver a copy of his speech for a collection of articles on the occasion being prepared by the activists. He had hoped to visit the Israeli pavilion of the International Book Fair in Moscow as well.

OCTOBER 22

Activists fear that the murder of Nahum Nemchenko was a result of his Jewish activities but the official investigator on the case, Borzov, reports that two young men, one with a criminal record and the other a run-away from a special school for incorrigible adolescents have confessed to the crime. They entered Nemchenko's apartment by sliding down a rope from the roof and smashed Nemchenko's head beyond recognition. They later returned and stole his savings books and state-loan bonds. They sold the latter and bought a motorcycle. The investigation will continue for several months.

OCTOBER 23

Former Prisoner of Zion Yosef Begun, who was granted an exit visa in September and in response to false rumours being circulated in the West, made the following declaration today:

"Organs of Soviet propaganda have been spreading claims according to which I have decided to remain in the Soviet Union. All these statements are a deliberate falsification. They are made in order to misinform the public and to create a false impression about the possibilities of emigration from the Soviet Union. I hereby declare openly and unequivocally that I am ready to repatriate to Israel today, together with my family, including my only son Boris, and my granddaughters, whom the Soviet authorities have been denying exit permits."

TENNIS

Yossi, Amos are back in team

BY JACK LEON

Post Sports Reporter
TEL AVIV - Amos Mansdorf has definitely undertaken to rejoin the Israel Davis Cup team, and to play under the captaincy of Yossi Stabholz in next year's World Group competition, while Stabholz has agreed to resume the captaincy for a further year.

Mansdorf's new American coach, Peter Fishbach, who has done so well with his young protegee, has accepted an invitation from Israel Tennis Association chairman David Harnik to join the team's professional staff for the 1988 campaign, which starts with an away tie against Italy in February.

Mansdorf quit the team last July, immediately following Israel's 4-0 World Group quarter-final defeat by India in New Delhi. This followed Stabholz taking disciplinary measures against him there, which Amos alleged at the time were "unfair." Stabholz resigned shortly afterwards from the post of non-playing captain, which he had filled with

much success for 10 years, and suggested that Shlomo Glickstein should take over as playing captain.

At Tuesday night's weekly meeting of the ITA management committee, it was announced that Stabholz had agreed to resume the position for a 12-month period only, association general-secretary Zvi Meyer reported yesterday. Stabholz again recommended that Glickstein should replace him as captain, but that he should take over in 1989.

Glickstein had earlier declined an offer to take over the captaincy for the time being, stating that in the immediate future he wished to continue playing full-time on the pro tennis circuit.

But Glickstein told me yesterday: "In fact, I am sure that, within the next year or so, I will be ready to succeed Yossi in the job, if it is again offered to me. It is impossible to say at this stage whether it would be as playing or non-playing captain. There is an understanding between Yossi, myself and the other Cup players that I take over the captain-

cy from him."

Shlomo Zoref, Israel's Davis Cup coach for the past 18 months and Mansdorf's coach for a decade until Fishbach took over, told me last night: "I was fully consulted about Peter's appointment and approve of it. For Israel, the bottom line is to win the game, and if Peter can contribute to this, I am all for it."

Shlomo commented: "Amos and I are 100 per cent behind Yossi resuming the job. He has been a very successful and knowledgeable captain and we really need him in the team."

The unhappy Glickstein will be out of action for up to two weeks because of the painful ankle injury he sustained on Tuesday when playing Amit Naor in Haifa at the start of the \$20,000 Frankel satellite circuit. "I am very disappointed at this setback to my hopes of a comeback on the circuit," Shlomo said. "After being troubled by stomach and back injuries during the past year, I was fully fit again before this tournament began, and felt I had a good chance of doing well on this satellite, and picking up some computer points to lift my ranking."

Glickstein added that he hopes his ankle will recover in time to enable him to return to the end of the Frankel Circuit, and then to compete in three \$25,000 ATP Challenger Series tournaments in South Africa, where he has been accepted as a direct singles entry.

Both the Frankel and Phillips satellites continue at 12 noon today at Haifa's ITC courts.

Mansdorf continues his winning ways

by DAVID HOROVITZ

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
LONDON - Amos Mansdorf went through to the third round of the \$375,000 Benson and Hedges Grand Prix tournament by beating American qualifier Rick Leach 6-3, 5-7, 6-2.

Once again the Israeli champion played a curiously inconsistent game, varying flashes of brilliance with spasms of apparent lack of concentration. The fighting American lefthander from California, 1.88m. tall, ranked 172 in the world, took advantage of these lapses to hang in grimly. He also used a strong serve-and-volley game to wrest the initiative from his higher-ranked opponent, thereby taking

the second set.

But, in the third set, Mansdorf pulled his game together, and bombarded Leach with vicious, accurate passing shots that left the Californian helplessly stranded.

Till now Mansdorf has had a very lucky draw, meeting a "lucky loser" and a qualifier in the first two rounds. But, in the third round, he comes up against a formidable opponent in Henri Leconte, who, although unseeded here while Mansdorf is seeded sixth, comes fresh from a victory over Milan Srejber of Czechoslovakia, who in the previous round disposed of the fourth seed Joakim Nystrom of Sweden.

Last year Mansdorf won an un-

derdog victory over Leconte in this Benson and Hedges tournament — up to that stage, one of his best wins ever. He will obviously go all out to repeat that triumph, but, to do so, he will have to deny himself the luxury of letting up every now and then.

OTHER RESULTS: FIRST ROUND: 2-Miloslav Meck (Czechoslovakia) beat Karel Everaard (NZ) 6-2, 6-4; Paul Amato (U.S.) beat Jeremy Bates (GB) 2-6, 7-5, 6-4; S-Christo van Rensburg (SA) beat Peter Doohan (Australia) 7-5, 6-1.

SECOND ROUND: Henri Leconte (France) beat Milan Srejber (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 7-4 (7-6); Jakob Hlasek (Switzerland) beat Jan Gunnarsson (Sweden) 7-5, 6-0.

Gilad Bloom, who is playing in the \$184,900 San Paulo Open tournament in Brazil, on Tuesday went out in the first round to Argentinian Javier Frana in three tight sets, the score was 6-4, 6-7, 6-3 in the Argentine's favour.

SOCCER

Ginsburg good, despite 5 goals

Post Sports Staff

Strange as it may seem, after Israel's 5-0 thrashing by Eire in a friendly game of soccer in Dublin, the player who earned the most post-match praise from national soccer coach Miljenko Mihic was goal-keeper Bonnie Ginsburg.

"He had an excellent game," Mihic told reporters. The coach also had kind words to say about the other members of the Israeli defence (in which Menashe Shimonov was the most sturdy element) who took a non-stop hammering from the opening whistle.

Although Ginsburg was unlucky to concede the first goal, a deflection from a John Byrne shot, and then made an awful hash with a slippery ball which allowed Wall-sall's Dave Kelley to score the second shortly before half time, his efforts prevented the Republic from running amok and reaching double figures. He could not, however, prevent Kelley adding two more to

complete a hat-trick, while Arsenal's Niall Quinn got Eire's fifth with a header five minutes from the end.

Ireland's attention was fixed more on last night's match in Sofia between Bulgaria and Scotland than on this friendly encounter with Israel, because the result of that match would affect their fate in Group Seven of the European Cup. The Scots duly obliged them by achieving a shock 1-0 victory, thus ensuring that the talented Irish squad top place in group 7 of the European Nations' Championships and a place among the eight sides in next year's finals. (see adjacent story).

The Irish simply outclassed the Israelis, for whom the slippery surface did little to alleviate their discomfort. Uri Malmillian was overwhelmed by the pace and power of the Irish, and his would-be successor, Shalom Tikva was out of his depth. Only Daniel Brailovsky enhanced his reputation, and it was his clever laid-on pass which gave sub-

stitute Moshe Eisenberg Israel's first real chance to score in the 88th minute. But the young Bnei Yehuda striker failed the test.

Mihic's gave potential new candidates for the Olympic qualifying squad a chance, according to plan, but they failed badly to avail themselves of it. He will surely have to revert now to the overseas stars — Eli Ohana, Avi Cohen and Ronny Rosenthal — hoping that they will get the necessary releases from their European clubs.

Before the match IFA chairman Shaul Swery was glad to receive confirmation from his Irish counterpart Pat O'Brien that O'Brien believes that Israel's rightful soccer place is in Europe, and that Ireland would continue to campaign for this objective. On the field, however, there still seems an awful long way to go, especially now that the Olympic qualifying hurdle in Australia next February seem higher than ever.

EUROPEAN SOCCER

England qualify in style

LONDON (Reuters). - Needing only a draw with Yugoslavia in Belgrade to make sure of winning Group Four of the European Nations' Championships, England dismissed the cautious path of safety and went all out for a win. They did the job inside the first 23 minutes, as Peter Beardsley, Liverpool team-mate John Barnes, captain Bryan Robson and defender Tony Adams all scored.

England had not won in five previous visits to Yugoslavia. In a game held up and nearly postponed because of fog, the English pounced on some calamitous defensive errors on a rainsoaked field before some 50,000 fans in Red Star Belgrade's stadium.

The Yugoslavs' only consolation — a slight one — was that they did manage to blot out the threat posed by Barcelona's Gary Lineker, scorer of 23 goals in his previous 26 international appearances.

Srecko Katancic pulled a goal back for the Yugoslavs towards the end of the second half.

"The early goals were decisive," England captain Bryan Robson said. "But I think we also played well throughout. We prepared well for this match, and this showed in the result."

The Republic of Ireland and Denmark slipped through on the back of victories by other teams. Ireland owe their berth in the finals to Scotland, who posted a 1-0 victory in Sofia to prevent Bulgaria from advancing from Group Seven.

In Group Six, Wales needed to

beat Czechoslovakia in Prague to catch Denmark, but instead went down 2-0.

In another Group Seven game, Belgium downed Luxembourg 3-0 in Brussels, while in a Group Five encounter, Poland won 1-0 in Cyprus, although they still cannot qualify.

Two other group games were staged yesterday, although they also had no bearing on who qualifies. Portugal hosted Switzerland in Group Two, from which only Sweden or Italy can qualify, and Northern Ireland received Turkey in England's group.

England, who failed to qualify for the last finals in 1984, go to West Germany as one of the favourites, after scoring 19 goals in their six qualifying games with only one against. Nevertheless, London bookmakers made hosts West Germany the 6-4 favourites.

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Haifa Symphony Orchestra in great form

HAIFA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Sub-scription Concert No. 2. Avi Ostrowsky conducting, with Arnon Wiesel, piano. Haifa Auditorium, November 8. All-Brass programme: Concerto No. 1 in D minor for piano and orchestra, Op. 15; Symphony No. 1 in C minor, Op. 68.

ARNAN WIESEL is a young, gifted musician, capable of concentration and conviction. He handled the solo part in the concerto with a serious approach displaying technical skill, understanding and personal involvement.

Missing were the expressive intensity and sonority, the daring and sparkle, required to reflect the changing moods of this music. Conductor and orchestra provided supportive accompaniment.

The peak of the evening was the performance of the First Symphony.

It provided an opportunity for Avi Ostrowsky to prove his mettle. With precise and practical directions, he achieved excellent rapport with the orchestra.

It is a long time since I have heard the HSO in such good form. There was alert playing, with good com-

mon tone production and balance between the various groups of instrumentalists, an *esprit de corps* in dynamics and interpretation. Together, they achieved a performance by turns intense, lyric and graceful, ending with a resplendent finale.

There were many good solo parts, especially in the oboe, horn and violin, that added to the success of this rewarding rendition.

ESTHER REUTER

Conclusion of interview with Professor Milton Friedman

In yesterday's instalment, Professor Friedman spoke of the "conflict of interests" among economists over the question of free markets as against government intervention.

By DANIEL DORON
FRIEDMAN: Now we come to intellectuals in general. Now, intellectuals in general are an easy issue. In a free market world, intellectuals have to earn their living. And that's not easy to do. In a world which is run by intellectuals, intellectuals believe, although they're wrong, that they would have a higher status and a higher position. They're wrong, because some intellectuals would, but the others would be in the Gulag.

DORON: Israelis have lost faith in a government-regulated economy, but they cannot bring themselves to support a free market economy. They believe that either it was tried under the Likud and failed, or that Israel's particular circumstances as a small country with a large defence burden do not permit it to compete effectively, or that Jews are just not meant to govern themselves and therefore need a strong disciplining government to prevent chaos. What are your thoughts on this?

A: As to the third reason, if that were true, I would think that that would be the strongest case for a free market that you could have. I think that 2,000 years of the Diaspora have qualified Jews peculiarly among nations towards having a free market. That's how they survived for 2,000 years; their skills were sharpened. That's why government intervention tends to be so harmful in Israel, because they are so effective in trying to get around it that the government has to make the chains tighter and tighter.

'The strongest case yet for free market system'

The first two arguments are simply wrong. Liberalization was not tried under the Likud. There was some liberalization in exchange rates and nothing else. If anything, I think that the extent of government control now is greater than it was in 1977. As to the second argument, if Israel has a serious defence problem, it needs as strong an economy as it can have. Surely the stronger the economy, the greater the defence burden you can afford to bear.

So, the fact that Israel has to devote a great deal of its effort to defence surely means that it can't afford to waste its substance in all of these boondoggles and false ventures that the government gets involved in. So that makes a stronger, not a weaker case, for freeing the markets so that you can have efficient use of your resources and an economy that will draw people in, rather than driving them out. How can anyone suppose that the way to be strong militarily is to establish an environment in which the brightest and most productive people remain in the country only out of patriotism? And it is the economic motive that drives them to leave. How can this encourage an economy that can be strong in defence?

Q: Since it is clear that politicians have an incentive to expand the government, how can change ever come to a country like Israel, where politics totally dominate the economy and where U.S. aid saves the politicians from paying a price for their short-sightedness?

A: Well, maybe we ought to cut off U.S. aid. That's one possibility. I won't go into that. As I said earlier, I believe that you get major change only in time of crisis. In time of crisis

you do have a possibility of a really major change in policy. And I believe that the hope for Israel is that the dissatisfaction by the public at large would become sufficient to great that there will be a political constituency formed for a candidate who proposes a major change in the structure of the society.

Now the fact that that's not impossible is demonstrated by some of the cases I have already suggested. For example, New Zealand, a small country, brought in a Labour government which proceeded to follow a very drastic policy of liberalization. I believe that you can have a government come into power in Israel and follow a drastic policy of liberalization and privatization. And I don't want to leave without mentioning my favourite programme for privatization.

People talk about selling off Israeli government-owned industries. I don't think that that's the right way to do it. I want to ask your Socialist citizens, "Who owns the government industries?" They will tell me that the people own them. Okay. Then the way to privatize is to give them back to the people. Establish corporations, have shares issued in them, and give each citizen of Israel an appropriate number of shares in each of the private enterprises. That's the policy of privatization that makes the most sense, that is most consistent with the Socialist philosophy of Israel and that would be the most effective in promoting the efficiency and productivity of Israel.

Q: We hope that this day will come soon.

We at the Israel Centre for Social and Economic Progress believe that

when more people, including politicians, learn about the deleterious effects of government intervention, that we can have a more productive and more just society where the markets are freer. Israel will be stronger. We will also get more oil and see less yereda under such a system.

We cannot attract investment from abroad unless we create conditions that encourage entrepreneurship. All this can come about only in a free economy. People tend to agree with us, but they still worry whether it could be done in time, before the situation has deteriorated too badly. And they are impatient. With your long experience in public affairs, what would you say to them?

FRIEDMAN: I say you have to take the long view, that changes in people's ideas will ultimately dominate. Israel is a democracy, and public opinion will ultimately dominate. Moreover, it's a funny thing. When the change comes, all of the people who are now saying it's impossible will say that it's the only thing that could have happened. They are very adaptable.

So I assure you, if you can get the public in Israel to get behind a major change in the way in which the economy is organized and run, within two years, politicians will be saying that that's exactly what we have to do. So, don't worry about this argument that we haven't got time enough. What's needed is not time. What's needed is political will.

DORON: That will hopefully coalesce, and I hope that by the next time you come to visit Israel, we can elect you an honorary citizen and as such, you'll be eligible for some of the shares in the government companies that we'll give to all our citizens in Israel. Thank you for sharing your wisdom with us.

The writer, who was assisted by Dr. Steven Plaut, is the manager of the Israel Centre for Social and Economic Progress.

THE TAX BURDEN/ Jeff Broide

From the tax world

Tax Surcharge On Foreign Currency Credit

The new tax surcharge of 3% is to be levied on credit granted in foreign currency, effective as of July 31 this year. The surcharge is levied on the various types of credit. Foreign currency loans granted by local commercial banks with fixed time periods, and also including foreign currency export loans, are liable to the surcharge which will, generally speaking, be incorporated in the interest and charges calculated by the respective bank.

Similarly, bank overdrafts and other debitory facilities (for example Patam current accounts) will also be liable to the surcharge. Suppliers' credit, secured by bank guarantees, is also liable to the tax surcharge where granted by a foreign lender to a resident of Israel for an average period of not less than 39 months. The surcharge on bank guarantees and documentary credit will be calculated from the time it is received by the bank or by someone on the bank's behalf.

Suppliers' credit for the amount owed by a resident of Israel to a foreign supplier for the purchase of merchandise or other liability will be liable for the tax surcharge where the period is less than 39 months. The surcharge will be effective from a period beginning 90 days after supply of the goods (date of the bill of lading); effectively, therefore, suppliers' credit will be exempt from the surcharge where the credit period does not exceed ninety days.

Finally, foreign currency loans received by an Israeli resident from a foreign lender for an average period of less than 39 months will also be liable to the tax surcharge. It will be recalled that previously the period was 30 months. The average time period is to be calculated relative to the entire period of the loan.

The calculation of the tax surcharge is based on the period of the credit, namely, where the credit is for a period of less than a year, then 3% would be calculated proportionate to the relative period. It is interesting to note that the banks (Israel) intend to include the cost of the surcharge in their calculation of the interest and related charges on credit granted by them.

In addition, with the introduction of the 3% surcharge, the previous 1% surcharge has, in fact, been cancelled and this too will influence the relative increase in the cost of foreign exchange finance. Payment of foreign credit or loans to the overseas lender or supplier is conditional on payment of the surcharge - that is, only after payment of the surcharge will the bank authorize settlement of the outstanding amount due to the foreign lender.

Where there is a delay in repayment of the credit, suppliers' credit or the foreign currency loan, then the

borrower will be required to pay the surcharge together with interest and linkage. Lenders should take these matters into account when planning the financing of their operations; particularly, attention is drawn to the fact that the tax surcharge is not a deductible expense for Income Tax purposes.

Even Illegal Income Is Liable to Tax

The question as to whether income from an illegal source is subject to tax or not has come before the Courts on various occasions and invariably the ruling has been that such income is so liable. Recently an interesting case came before the Haifa Regional Court. The case concerned the District Psychiatrist, who had received bribes for providing false medical certificates. The Assessing Officer considered the taxpayer's books of account to be invalidated, as the amounts of the bribes were not recorded in such books of account. In addition, he also disallowed the legal expenses incurred on the criminal (Court) proceedings.

The taxpayer appealed this ruling to the Haifa District Court, where the Court ruled that amounts received as bribes constitute income for services rendered and not merely a gesture of goodwill, as the services provided by the Appellant were closely related to his profession. Therefore, in fact, he was taxable thereon in terms of Section 2(1) of the Income Tax Ordinance. The Judge, in fact, ruled that where there is a source of income that periodically produces income, then such income is liable to Income Tax. Only where the income arises from an irregular source will doubt arise as to its taxability.

For example, where the bribe was a one-time or irregular occurrence, then it will not be so taxable. In fact, it was not important whether such source did, in fact, produce the income, but it would be sufficient if income could be produced from such a source in order to render the income liable. The Judge held that the Appellant could potentially continue to exploit his medical expertise and his position in order to continue to receive such bribes.

The Judge did say that even if such income did not constitute regular income in terms of Section 2(1), that is, arising from a trade or profession, it would, in fact, be taxable in terms of Section 2(10) which taxes profits or earnings from any other source which has not been specifically exempted in terms of the Income Tax Ordinance.

In addition, it was held that merely by virtue of the fact that the income arose from an illegal transaction does not enable the taxpayer to escape the ambit of the Tax Law.

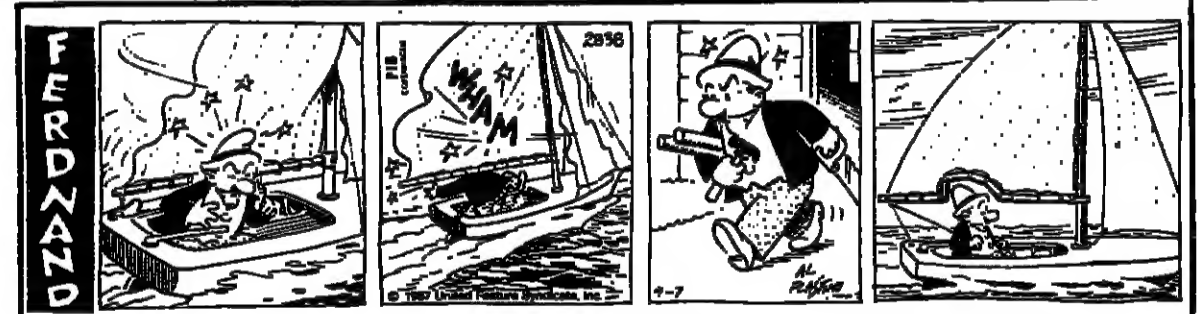
(The writer is a Certified Public Accountant (Israel))

Plan for investment in "alternative energy" search

By LISA PERLMAN
For The Jerusalem Post
TEL AVIV - Israel plans to invest \$1 billion in alternative energy production by the end of the century, particularly in oil shale for electricity, Energy Minister Moshe Shahal stated here yesterday.

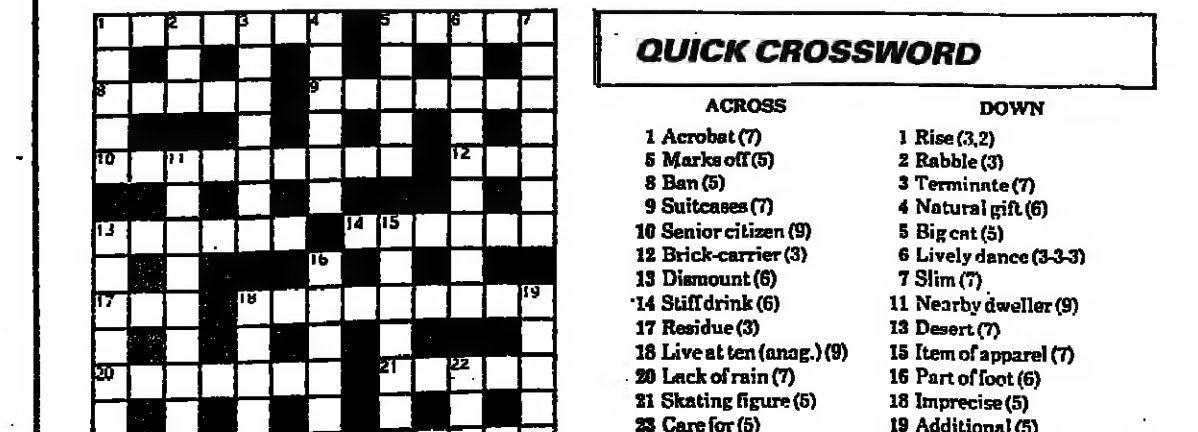
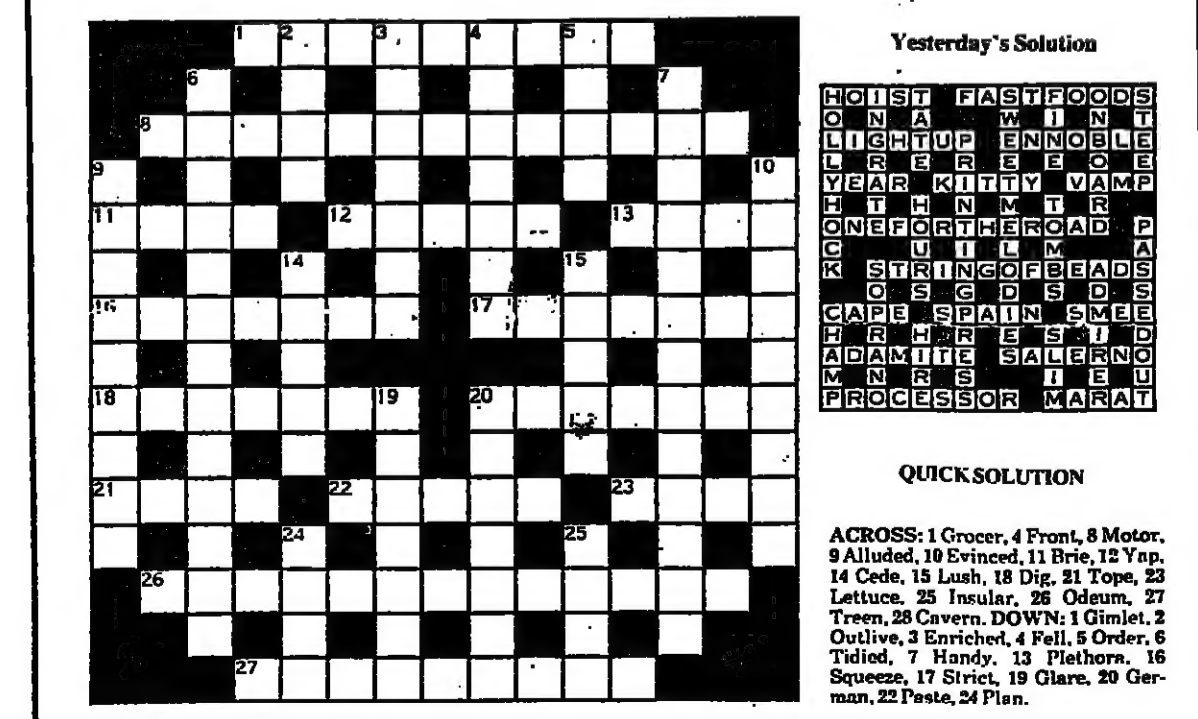
Shahal was speaking at a press conference called to announce the cornerstone laying of the state-owned Pama corporation's first oil shale demonstration plant. The plant, at Mishor Rotem in the Negev, is to be opened on Monday and is expected to begin operation by the end of 1989, the minister said, adding that oil production may be a possibility in the future.

To date, \$20m. has been spent on research and development at Pama's pilot plant, most of it in the area of petroleum-related activity. The minister said that a further investment of \$24m. has been allocated for the oil shale plant.



CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- Leading figure giving new life to others (9)
 - No politics, Mac; they're so involved (13)
 - Rivalled a spectacular dive (4)
 - Starting point on a Great Lake is weird (5)
 - Chicken feed perhaps (4)
 - Animal food not even rare (3,4)
 - Dispute profit in an expressive way (7)
 - Country composer (7)
 - Rundown of good weather prospects, we hear (7)
- DOWN**
- Crowd entertainer (4)
 - Rocky coast in Berkshire (5)
 - Legendary works each containing identical Roman figures (4)
 - Ambivalent feelings Tom is one to show (5,5)
 - Given strength by the wine? (9)
 - Source of one parliamentarian's power (4)
 - Demanding information in an exodus (7)
 - Belittling a graduate's gin cocktail (7)
 - Lad from America (4)



TODAY'S ENTERTAINMENT

Regular TV and Radio scheduling is suspended due to the strike at the Israel Broadcasting Authority

- ISRAELI TV**
- EDUCATIONAL TV**
8.00 Telnetex 8.05 Keep Fit 8.15 School broadcasts
13.30 Yesterday at the Demjanjuk Trial 14.00 Telnetex
14.05 No Secrets 14.30 Family Problems 15.10 Rehov
15.40 Keep Fit 16.00 This Is It - live magazine
17.00 A New Evening - live magazine
- ISRAELI TV CHANNEL 2**
8.30 The Demjanjuk Trial - live broadcast 17.30 Fables of the Green Forest 18.00 Film 18.30 The Demjanjuk Trial - roundup 20.00 Entertainment 22.10 Pop 2
- JORDAN TV (unofficial)**
17.30 Cartoons 18.00 French Hour 19.30 News in Hebrew 20.00 News in Arabic 20.30 Life's Most Entertaining Moments 21.10 Indelible Evidence 22.00 News in English 22.20 Feature film
- MIDDLE EAST TV**
13.30 Another Life 14.00 700 Club 14.30 Shape-Up 15.00 Muppet Babies 15.30 Flying House 16.00 Fraggle Rock 16.30 Afternoon Movie: Valley of the Sun 18.00 News 18.00 News 20.00 Starshow and Mrs. King 21.00 Highway to Heaven 22.00 Moonlighting 23.00 700 Club 23.30 Another Life

CINEMA PERFORMANCES

- JERUSALEM**
Bel Agnon: Macbeth 5:45; Ninotchka 8:15; Come 10; Fearless Vampire Killers, midnight; Cinemaethique: My Life as a Dog 7; The Monastery of Sandomir 8:20; Israel Film: 9:30; Roadie, midnight; Eden: Boss's Wife 4:30, 7, 9; Eden: Beverly Hills Cop II 4:30, 7, 9:15; Habira Cinema: Empire closed for renovations; Israel Museum: Spring Symposium 7, 9:15; Jerusalem Theatre: Jean de Florette, 7, 9:30; Kfir: No Way Out 4:30, 7, 9:15; Mitchell: The Untouchables 7, 9:15; Orgil: Full Metal Jacket 4:30, 8:45; Orion Or 1: The Beauty of Sin 4:30, 7:15, 9:15; Orion Or 2: Roadie 4:30, 7:15, 9:15; Orion Or 3: Strike Commando 4:30, 7, 9; Rear Window 11 p.m.; Orion Or 4: Hemo King of Jerusalem 4:30, 7, 9; An Officer and a Gentleman 11 p.m.; Orion Or 5: Don't Give a Damn 4:30, 7, 9:15; The Witches of Eastwick 4:30, 7, 9:15; Ron: Blind Date 4:30, 7, 9; Sessader: The Great Waltz 8:45, 9:15.
- TEL AVIV**
Tel Leasin: Zelig 11:15 p.m.; Ben Yehuda: No Way Out 4:30, 7, 9:30; Chen 1: Full Metal Jacket 5, 7:30, 9:50; Chen 2: Burglar 5, 7:30, 9:50; Chen 3: The Shogun 5, 7:30, 9:50; Chen 4: Blind Date 11, 2, 5, 7:30, 9:50; Chen 5: Rita, Sue and Bob Too 11, 2, 5, 7:30, 9:50; Chen 6: Lady Beavers 5, 7:15, 9:30; Cinema Times: Crocodile Dundee 4:30, 9:30; Black Widow 7:15, 9:30; Ditzengoff 1: Wish You Were Here 11, 1, 3, 5, 7:30, 9:50; Ditzengoff 2: The Name of the Rose 11, 1:30, 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Ditzengoff 3: A Man in Love 11, 1, 3, 5, 7:30, 9:50; Drive-In: Beverly Hills Cop II, 7:15, 9:30; Sex film, midnight; Eastern: Man Hunter 5, 7:30, 9:40; East: The Witches of Eastwick 7:30, 9:50; New Gads: 9:30; 7:30, 9:50; Helena 20th Century: Chronicle of a Love Affair 4:30, 7:15, (occ. Wed.); After Hours 11:45 p.m.; Hedi: Beverly Hills Cop II, 5, 7:15, 9:30; Law 1: La Famiglia 2, 7:30, 9:50; Law 2: The Law 2, 5, 7, 10; Law 3: Down By Law 2, 5, 7:50, 10; Law 4: Hemo King of Jerusalem 2, 5, 8, 9:50; Limor Hanesbar: No Way Out 4:30, 7, 9:30; 9:45; Wanda, midnight; Mosaic: Crocodile Dundee 4:30, 9:30; Orly: Assault 5:30, 8:30; Peer: She's Gotta Have It 12, 2, 4, 7:15, 9:30; Peer: The Beauty of Sin 5, 7:15, 9:30; Shehar: The Untouchables 4:30, 7, 9:30; Shere: Raging Arizona 5, 7:30, 9:40; Monty Python, Meeting of Life 11:45 p.m.; Tamses: Bulldog 7:30, 9:40; Monty Python, Meeting of Life 11:45 p.m.; Talshe: Whooping Cough 5, 7:30, 9:45; Tel Aviv Museum: Prick Up Your Ears 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Zafra: Jean de Florette 4:30, 7, 9:30.
- HAIFA**
Amphitheatre: Lady Beavers 4:30, 7, 9:15.
- RAMAT GAN**
Armon: Never Too Young to Die 7:30, 9:45; Lily: The Beauty of Sin 7:15, 9:30; Odeon: Full Metal Jacket 7:20, 9:50; Odeon: Number One With a Bullet 7:15, 9:30; Rev-Gan 1: The Witches of Eastwick 5, 7:30, 9:50; Rev-Gan 2: The Decline of the American Empire 5, 7:30, 9:50; Rev-Gan 3: Rita, Sue and Bob Too 5, 7:30, 9:50; Rev-Gan 4: Burglar 5, 7:30, 9:50.
- HERZLIYA**
Don Accadia: Crocodile Dundee 7, 9:30; Daniel Hotel: Whistle Blower 7:15, 9:30; David: Fiddler 7:15, 9:30; (occ. Thur.); Hechal: The Untouchables 4:30, 7, 9:30; New Tittes: Stand By Me 7:15, 9:15.
- HOLON**
Armon: Hemo King of Jerusalem 5, 7:30; Migdal: The Witches of Eastwick 7:30, 9:30; Savoy: The Untouchables 4:30, 7, 9:30.
- BAT YAM**
Armon: The Untouchables 5, 7:15, 9:30.
- GIVATAYIM**
Hechal: The Untouchables 4:30, 7, 9:30.
- RAMAT HASHARON**
Kochava E.T. 4:15; Lethal Weapon 7; Betty Blue 9:30 p.m.
- PETATIKVA**
G.G. Hechal 1: The Untouchables 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; G.G. Hechal 2: Beverly Hills Cop II, 5, 7:15, 9:30; G.G. Hechal 3: The Witches of Eastwick 5, 7:15, 9:30.
- RISHON LEZION**
G.G. Hechal 1: Number One With a Bullet 4:30, 7, 9:30; G.G. Hechal 2: The Untouchables 4:30, 7, 9:30.
- KFAR SAVA**
Beit Bnei Cinema-Theatre: Sans Toit Ni Loi 8:30.
- NETANYA**
Dor-Hechal: Tarbut: Radio Days 7:15, 9:30 (occ. Sun.).
- BEERSHEBA**
Hechal Hatarbut: She's Gotta Have It 7, 9:15 p.m.

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NAHARAT (P.W.) Visit our projects. Tel Aviv, Tel. 210791; Jerusalem, 246878.

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Summit rhetoric

IT WILL take some time before the real meaning and results of the Arab summit which just concluded in Amman can be assessed. For Arab summit rhetoric is a special language that is not easy to decipher.

There are some obvious winners from the four days of deliberations by heads of states and governments of most Arab nations. Paradoxically, the biggest winner is doubtless the one Arab country that was not allowed to come to Amman for the big gathering and was conspicuous by its absence — Egypt. It had its work done by its recently regained Arab friends and allies who realized that the time had come to restore diplomatic relations with the largest Arab nation 10 years after the late President Sadat's historic visit to Jerusalem.

Although Syria's President Hafez Assad still succeeded in blocking a move that would return Egypt fully to the Arab summit fold, he had to accept the tacit approval of resuming diplomatic relations with Cairo by individual Arab states. Thus Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar are soon likely to follow the first official move towards Egypt by the United Arab Emirates which already last night announced its decision to appoint an ambassador in Cairo. Morocco and Tunisia are expected not to remain far behind and are also likely to raise their flag again in the Egyptian capital where the Israeli flag has been flying for nearly eight years now. President Hosni Mubarak can certainly claim an important moral and political victory which proved that with patience good relations with Egypt's Arab allies can be restored side by side with Cairo's adherence to its peace with Israel.

The price of this marked improvement in Egypt's inter-Arab relations is certain to be peace at an even lower key than until now and a further hardening of Cairo's position towards Israel. But the principle of Egypt's two-tier relationship with both Israel and the Arab states will be vindicated.

For King Hussein the major victory lies in the very fact that he could host the Arab summit and achieve most of his own objectives, the most important of which to him is certainly the strong and overwhelming support by the summit meeting for his neighbour and close ally — Iraq. Iran's decision to fire a missile into the heart of Baghdad on the day the summit opened certainly did not help its ally Assad to stave off a solidarity move with Iraq.

He can also be pleased with the fact that PLO leader Yasser Arafat was compelled to go through the motions of yet another reconciliation with the Jordanian monarch, following their last break in February 1986, although the summit failed to endorse the demand for an independent Palestinian state.

A resolution that implied the PLO's right for a separate delegation at a Middle East peace conference with Israel was not too high a price for King Hussein to pay, since a possible accommodation between Washington and Moscow on that issue at next month's U.S.-Soviet summit could easily reaffirm the move for a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

The Palestinians in the territories seem satisfied with the outcome of the Amman summit, but its real meaning will unfold only once the American and Soviet leaders will have had their say on their stand regarding a Middle East peace conference which will certainly have to take Israel's position into account. Whether all this will amount to any serious developments in the peace process time will tell. At this stage chances for real progress appear to be dim.

THE MORNING AFTER

We were told by the army that November would be a "hot month" in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The prediction proved true. We were also told that "troubles" were to be expected at the time of the Arab summit in Amman. The troubles rolled in, again proving the army's predictions.

A schoolgirl is dead, another badly injured and a few settlers were held for questioning. Cruel as it sounds, this is about par for the course.

But the ability to predict or even partially control the reality of life in the occupied territories does not mean we understand what is actually happening. The summit or various emotionally charged anniversaries that occur in November did not start the latest round of demonstrations in the West Bank and Gaza. Things have been heating up for several months.

As the soldiers manning the roadblocks are getting more nervous, most Israelis seem to have developed automatic filters for the news. One can imagine listening to the news just to find out if it is safe to go to that cheap garage in Gaza or Bethlehem to get the car fixed.

But we do not realize that what is happening next door is the beginning of a massive campaign of civil disobedience mixed with sporadic violence. It is depressing to think of how many more accurate predictions we will need before we realize that we have to do something about the trouble that just won't go away.

MICHAEL EILAN

RENEWED TIES

(Continued from Page One)
declared their "solidarity with Iraq" and stressed the dangerous results of "Iranian provocations and aggression," despite the presence at the summit of Iran's supporters, Syria and Libya.

The conference proclaimed its "indignation at the Iranian regime's intransigence, provocations and threats to the Arab Gulf states," and declared support for Kuwait in confronting these threats and aggressions of the Iranian regime.

Iraq has vowed revenge against Saudi Arabia and fired missiles at Kuwait, charging it with aiding Iraq in the seven-year-old Gulf conflict.

The unanimity at the summit by Arab leaders, many of them rivals, came as a surprise.

Before the conference, most diplomats had been sceptical that the fractious Arabs would be able to forge a united front. But the Iranian threat, particularly among the oil-rich Gulf states which bankroll several fellow Arab countries, clearly galvanized them into action.

Analysts in Amman said the wording and tone of the anti-Iranian statements revealed the depth of the reported reconciliation at the summit between Syrian President Hafez Assad and Iraqi President Saddam Hussein.

"Nobody expected such a strong statement," said a Western diplo-

mat in Amman, speaking on condition of anonymity.
The summit also bitterly accused "Iranian bloody criminal acts" during July riots in Mecca in which 402 pilgrims were killed. Most of them were Iranians.

There was no immediate reaction from Tehran.

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, who quickly flew back to Baghdad, declared the summit had produced "great results." Jordanian Information Minister Mohammed Khatib said the positions were adopted by consensus among all the leaders. However, the Syrians and Libyans, who have supported Iran in the past, were understood to have sought to soften the Arab stand against Tehran during the four-day summit.

Cairo Radio, meanwhile, hailed the summit as one in which the Arabs had managed to "unify their ranks and to understand that the interests of the Arab nation come before everything."

And Libya quickly broke ranks with other Arab states yesterday and condemned the summit decision paving the way for individual states to restore ties with Egypt. It also dissociated itself from what it described as "American-inspired" Arab League resolutions on the Gulf war and a Middle East peace conference.

Labour's 1988 election campaign

An uphill struggle for victory

Susan Hattis Rolef

"FOR ME, THE most important issue is peace. Just to win an election does not speak to me any more. I've been in political life too long. The problem is not to get elected — it's what to do once you've been elected."

This remarkable extract from an interview given by Foreign Minister and Labour Party Chairman Shimon Peres to *Newsweek* magazine (October 7) was brought to my attention by a concerned senior member of the party. He is not the only one to be concerned.

The basic ingredients of the problem are as follows:

The peace process is currently in a state of stalemate, primarily, though not exclusively, because the prime minister, and the whole of the Likud behind him, object to the international conference. Consequently, there is no chance of any sort of breakthrough in the initiative unless Peres is once again prime minister and commands a majority within the government.

The next elections are not in the Labour Party's pocket. On the contrary, it is absolutely clear that Labour is going to have to work very hard, and carry out a campaign that really hits the nail on the head, to emerge victorious. The campaign cannot centre on the international conference, which is a complicated issue that most people do not understand, especially since no one expects a full and comprehensive settlement to emerge from it — at the most, just a few more small steps towards peace.

Given this situation, one hopes it was in a temporary mood of altruism that Peres said that he is concerned only with peace and what he will do once (he didn't say if) he is prime minister again.

NEVERTHELESS, there are some

disturbing facts on the ground. The optimists in the Labour Party are hoping that it will be entering the election campaign with "only" two election staffs, not three, and that one of them will be headed by party secretary general Uzi Baram and the other will function around and for Shimon Peres.

Furthermore, there is reason to believe that, in keeping with his declaration that "the problem is... what to do once you've been elected," Peres's team is about to start working on 100-day and five-year plans, i.e., plans for what a government under Peres to be formed after the 1988 elections will do in the first 100 days of its existence and in its full term of office.

Apart from the fact that this is counting one's chickens before they're hatched (actually, one doesn't even know how many eggs there are), given the party's very limited resources and the absence so far of an election strategy, it seems to demonstrate a lopsided order of priorities.

Quite rightly, Peres is viewed today — after his excellent performance as prime minister; with a foreign policy that has brought the peace process to a point where a breakthrough is possible, and delivered Israel from the international isolation it had sunk into; and given his courageous and correct decision regarding the Lavi project — as one of the Labour Party's major assets.

Therefore, it is vital that he personally should be part of the central campaign, and that his representatives (preferably not his personal aides, who are civil servants and professional advisers, but not party activists with political experience),

should be part of the official election campaign staff.

HOWEVER, it is also desirable that he should not run an additional, separate side-show, which is liable occasionally to run at cross-purposes with the rest of the campaign. After all, the Labour Party has much more than just Shimon Peres to offer the public. Despite the fact that several opinion polls have shown Peres to enjoy much greater popularity than the party as a whole, polls should be viewed with reservation, and a sense of proportion should be preserved.

Instead of planning the first 100 days after the elections and the following five years, which Labour might unfortunately spend in opposition, Peres's team should be part of a central think tank, figuring out not only how to sell Peres to the public, but how Labour can effectively cope with some major problems in the forthcoming election campaign.

One of them is its de-nationalized and de-Zionized image, resulting from the success of the right wing in convincing large sections of the public that it alone is the "national camp," and that the Labour Party has given up Zionism in favour of peace (yes, that is a new theme in the rhetoric of the right).

Again, the immediate problem is not what economic policy some academics, working in glorious isolation from the prospective Labour candidate for minister of finance, believe the Labour Party should follow after November 1988. It is how to explain to the public why Labour's basic approach, which calls for a certain measure of responsible economic planning and direction rather than *laissez-faire* is the correct one, and why Israel must come down to earth, and start living with its means.

Shamir's blinkered view

Misha Louvish

IN ALL THEIR arguments against

an international Middle East peace conference, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and his followers are strangely blind to one very important fact: that Israel has been taking part in international conferences, without the safeguards that Foreign Minister Shimon Peres postulates, for four decades. We attend the General Assembly of the United Nations, the meetings of such bodies as UNESCO and the World Health Organization, and most significant of all, the UN Security Council.

At the meetings of all these international bodies (including the Security Council when we are under attack), the PLO is represented. All of them have passed hostile resolutions against us, but we insist on participating in them and would regard it as a disaster if we were excluded from them.

It passes all comprehension why we continue to take part in these often anti-Israel proceedings, but refuse to attend a conference which, we are assured, will not be empowered to take any decisions against us and will be immediately followed by direct negotiations.

Nevertheless, against all logic and commonsense, there seems to be no prospect that Prime Minister Shamir will change his mind. Is there any way to circumvent, if not to overcome, his obduracy? The example of the Security Council suggests that there might be. Consider this scenario:

The U.S. and the Soviet Union, after appropriate preliminary soundings, summon a meeting of the Security Council to consider further steps to promote peace in the Mid-

dle East. The Council passes a resolution in something like the following terms:

"The Council calls upon all parties to the Israel-Arab conflict to open direct negotiations for the resolution of their differences and the establishment of comprehensive and permanent peace in the region."

"The Council instructs the secretary-general to contact the parties with a view to obtaining agreement on the modalities for such negotiations and to make a report on their progress to the Council in six months' time."

OF COURSE, this wording is very much over-simplified, and know-

edgeable readers may foresee pitfalls and snags; but basically this approach might well break the logjam. Israel could not refuse to attend a meeting of the Security Council, and would, of course — if Mr. Shamir's protestations are to be taken at their face value — be glad to enter into direct negotiations without prior conditions.

Would such a call satisfy the need of Jordan's King Hussein for international backing? It is difficult to see why not. The Security Council is a more, not less, authoritative body than an *ad hoc* conference.

This procedure would be to the advantage of the Soviet Union, which would not have to satisfy Israeli demands for diplomatic relations and free emigration for Jews in order to get a seat at the conference table.

Admittedly, that would be to Israel's disadvantage, but if Mr. Shamir is determined not to use the international-conference card to obtain concessions from the Russians, it can't be helped.

Mr. Peres might feel that it would be improper for him to propose a procedure designed to circumvent the opposition of the Israeli prime minister, but perhaps the idea might reach the ears of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

And what about President Hosni Mubarak? As a statesman on good terms with Washington, Moscow, Jerusalem and Amman, might he not, by proposing this method, become the second Egyptian president to play a key role in the advancement of peace in the Middle East?

The author is a Jerusalem-based writer and translator.

READERS' LETTERS

FRIDAY NIGHT DEMONSTRATIONS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — On Friday night, October 30, at 9:00 p.m., my 14-year-old son was walking along Strauss Street on his way to Bikur Holim Hospital to visit a sick friend. He had the misfortune to pass alongside about 10 religious teenagers returning from a class, when over a dozen policemen parked further up the road decided that so many boys together on a Friday night must constitute a demonstration, and began to give chase. There was no demonstration, nor was one called for.

My 14-year-old son, another boy aged 15, and an older youth were handcuffed (raising welts on my son's wrists) and thrown into jail. My son and the 15-year-old were placed in a dark cell next door to an Arab youth who had murdered a Jew some months ago during Ramadan. The Arab rained curses on their heads throughout Shabbat, and threw water at them in their cell. It was a humiliating, painful and traumatic experience.

I wonder if a like group of teenagers, dressed in jeans and leather jackets, hanging out on Jaffa Road, would also have constituted a demonstration and been violently hauled off, handcuffed and thrown into prison without notifying their parents.

Are religious Jews no longer free to walk the streets of Jerusalem on the Sabbath?

GITA KRAMER
Jerusalem.

A Jerusalem police official familiar with the case said that charges are being brought against the two youths mentioned for stone-throwing and illegal assembly. A judge will decide whether the police made a mistake after hearing the arresting officer's testimony and that of whatever witnesses are called by the defence, he said. Ed.J.P.

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THE AUSTRALIAN RESOLUTION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Senator Moynihan's resolution condemning the UN resolution which equated Zionism with racism, is called the Australian resolution and was passed by the U.S. senate on the first anniversary to the day of the Australian Parliament passing the Zionist Federation of Australia-sponsored resolution in the same terms. What makes the Australian resolution different is that it commits the Australian government and now the U.S. government to support the efforts to overturn the UN resolution.

Senator Moynihan in his speech to congress said that he believed that the Australian resolution should be round-robin to democratic parliaments around the world. Subsequent to his speech, Senator Moynihan has been in touch with the Zionist Federation of Australia and we are now jointly studying how to do this.

MARK LEIBLER,
President,
Zionist Federation of Australia
Melbourne.

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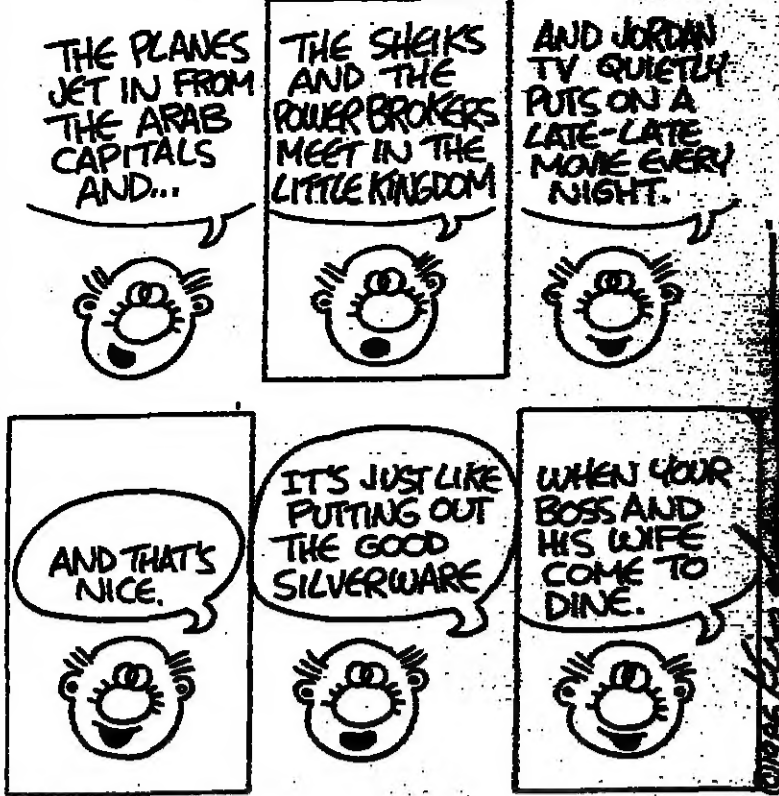
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Dry Bones



WITH REGARD TO the occupied territories, it is not sufficient to work out, without consulting Labour's prospective minister of defence, strategies as to how one starts moving away from the dangerous inertia of the status quo.

One must find a way to explain to the Jewish Israeli public why the status quo is dangerous, and why annexation would be catastrophic for Israel, while convincing the Arabs, by word and deed, that in the right circumstances, and in return for a true and stable peace, a Labour-led government will be willing to give up most of the territories.

There is the additional problem of combating the perception, which has recently received some backing from prominent Palestinians and even seems to be taken for granted by some members of the Labour Party itself, that only the Likud can compromise and bring peace.

This argument has a lot of appeal, and was demonstrably true in the case of Egypt. Some cynics argue that it is also true in the case of

Syria, since most of the settlements in the Golan Heights are associated with the Labour Movement and the Likud would be less aversive to Labour to dismantling them.

However, in the case of Jordan and the Palestinians it is completely false, both because of the Likud's Eretz Yisrael policy and its defence doctrines.

There are many other issues, and dealing effectively with all of them is not a simple task. Therefore, all the party's intellectual forces, including the excellent ones to be found in the entourage of the party chairman, should be concentrated on performing it successfully. For Shimon Peres failure in this task will mean losing his opportunity to go down into history as the man who brought peace to Israel, and sanity and realism back into its policy making. For the Labour Party failure will mean another blow from which it might never recover.

The writer is editor of the Labour Party's English-language monthly, Spectrum.

DAMS IN SOUTH

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — I refer to your article of November 1, "Dams in south helped cut flood damage," and wish to point out that the two new dams in the Arava, at Nahal Hayun and near Sde Boker, are a joint project of Hadasah Women's Zionist Organization

of America and the Jewish National Fund. The dams were built thanks to Hadasah's efforts to raise the necessary funds.

ELI HACHOEN,
Spokesman,
Hadasah Council in Israel
Jerusalem.

התורה

עיתון לאנשים חושבים

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Yoel Marcus

The Rise and Fall of Zohar Argov
Mordechai Artziel

THE CONSUL

with Mohammed Massarwa in Atlanta/Yoav Kared
Eyal Marcus

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OUR LAND

Meir Shalev

Foreign Correspondent

Tom Sagov

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